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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922.

NUMBER 1

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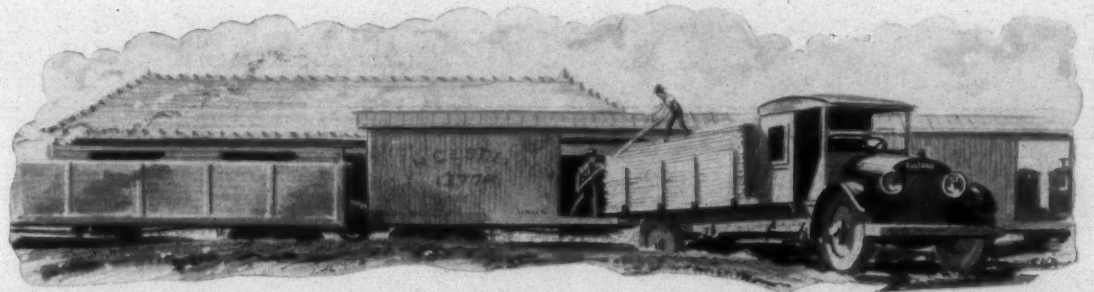
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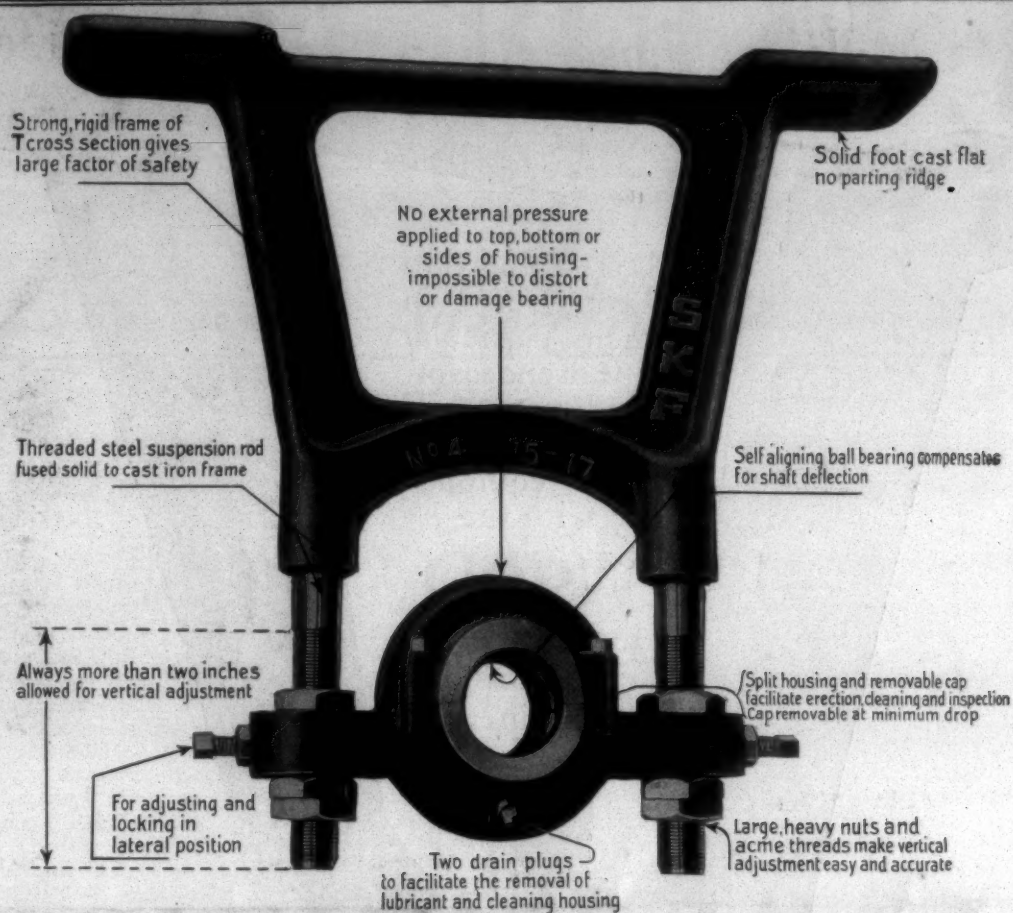
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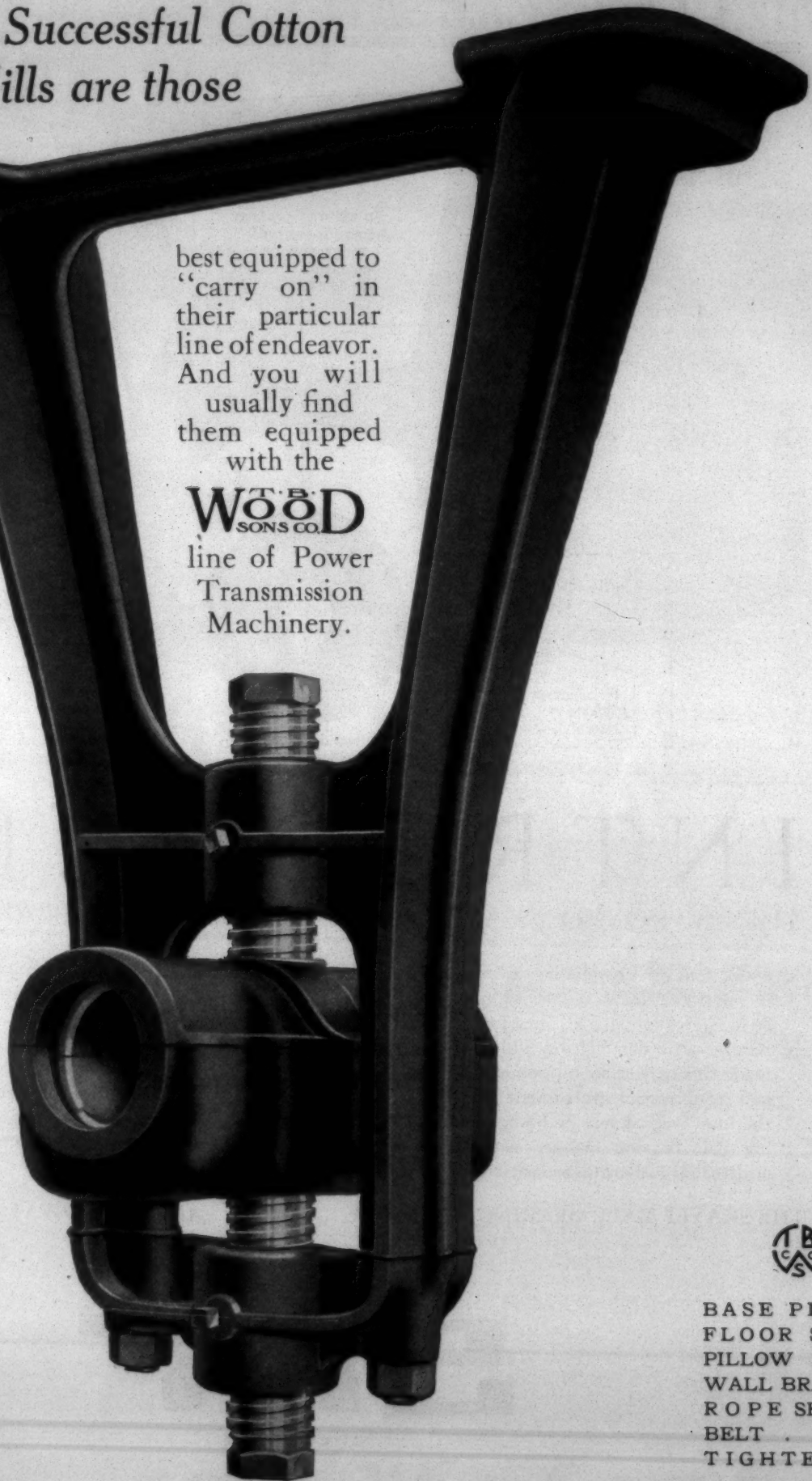
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VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922.

NUMBER 1

The Carders' Meeting at Charlotte

The Carders' Sectional Division of the Southern Textile Association met at Charlotte on February 24th. The meeting was called to order by Marshall Dilling, Chairman of Carders' Division, at 2:30 p. m.

Chairman Dilling: I will ask F. Gordon Cobb, General Chairman of these Sectional Meetings, to make a few remarks to us at this time.

F. Gordon Cobb: Gentlemen, I have noticed with a great deal of satisfaction that for the last several months all the textile papers, North and South, practically have been full of discussions, that you might say, came from our recent sectional meetings. That must be very gratifying or it should be very gratifying to the men who have worked so hard and to the chairmen of the different sections. The very fact that the room is practically full here today shows that the work is coming to the front, and it does seem that we have struck a stride now that is going to bring about some definite results.

Incidentally, the mills, especially the mills in the South, have benefited many thousands of dollars as a result of the work that has been started at these sectional meetings. If I only had the time I could recite many instances where overseers and superintendents have reported results from their mills which have made money for them. No doubt our employers will be interested in that part of it.

Many of the ideas suggested at these meetings have caused the overseers and superintendents to run into other ideas when they began working on these suggestions. When you have an idea on a machine or device and start to work on that machine or device you can almost invariably improve on your original idea. Therefore, we do not realize and the mills do not realize the vast amount of good that is being done as a result of these meetings. In fact, it is just like this, you know it is oftentimes very hard to trace the results to a certain ad or a series of ads, but if you are in any way skeptical about the results of advertising, just stop it and then you will see the results.

The main idea I am trying to bring out is that the work that we have started at these sectional meetings has put the overseers and superintendents to work, so to speak; it has given them food for thought;

and in trying to carry out the tests and experiments that have been suggested at these meetings the men have gotten original ideas of their own and, therefore, their mills have benefited greatly.

It seems to me that the Carders' Section has made enough progress to begin now to try to establish certain settings and speeds and so on as standards. At least if we cannot say that they are standards, we can go on record as making recommendations so that the textile papers and so that the chairmen will be able to answer in a definite way the many inquiries that they get. The chairman, as well as myself, receives many inquiries from mills all over the South and from Eastern mills. In fact, I received one inquiry last week from an Eastern mill in regard to one of the discussions that came up at our last carders' meeting in Columbia and they wanted more definite information on the subject. Therefore, I merely hand that out as a suggestion that if it is possible for us to make some definite recommendations that can be accepted until we find out that those recommendations can be improved on or that they are wrong or something like that.

Speaking of the Columbia meeting, it brings to mind the thought that I tried to bring out there that I believed at that time that we were entering on a period of very sharp competition. Now, I presume that the majority of people here today can join me in saying that that statement should be made in the past tense. Instead of saying that we are entering upon, I think we have entered. And we are still floundering around, it seems, in what we have entered without knowing exactly which way to go. Probably it is like business. You know that every paper, even trade papers and financial papers and all kinds that we have read for the last several months, every paper would say that business is just turning the corner. I have about come to the conclusion that it has turned the corner so dogged much that it has got dizzy and it don't know which way to go. Probably it is like the story I heard of an old mule. A darkey who was a very slick horse trader sold Mose a mule; and in a few days Mose came back and said, "Sam, that mule is blind." Sam says, "Now, why do you think that mule is blind, Mose?"

And he said, "I turned him loose in the pasture and he run right square into a tree." Sam seemed to think a minute and then he said, "Mose, that mule ain't blind at all; he just don't give a damn." It seems like business is in that fix now. (Laughter.)

This body of men is not supposed to study the financial end of the cotton mill business, and I merely make these remarks to emphasize the fact and the work that the Southern Textile Association is doing, an association that is the only one in existence that is devoting the major part of its programs to technical problems. When machines of progress are smallest that is when our work as overseers and superintendents loom up the biggest. And I want to appeal to every man here to give this work every bit of support that you possibly can. We are working hard; every man that is head of one of the committee is doing everything in the world that he can to keep the interest worked up to get all of the information that he can, the diversified information, information from widely different points, and from different mills; and it is coming in now and coming very fast; and if we keep it up we have already proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the mills are benefiting by this work and we overseers and superintendents are becoming more efficient as a result of this work—and if we keep this work up I think it is only a short while until we will be able to prove to our employers the importance of the foundation that we need so badly to carry this work on.

Thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Dilling: Mr. Cobb and the other chairmen of these committees have been in a position probably to realize the work that has been done more than you have because the reports are made to us many times. We receive inquiries, and information comes to us that probably does not reach you because of the position that we happen to be in; but I can realize that you can see the importance of this by the presence of so many of you here at this time. I have never seen at any previous time a meeting, a sectional or general meeting, of the Southern Textile Association when the room was filled before the convention was called to order.

David Clark: I want to ask all of

the Charlotte men to step to the rear and give up their seats until the other chairs which have been sent for, reach the hall. All of the men from Charlotte get up and go to the rear.

Chairman Dilling: It has been customary at these meetings for every man to pay a dollar for his ticket for his luncheon. Men will pass those tickets around. I will ask them to do it as quietly as they can so that we can proceed with the discussion. All of you who want to pay a dollar for your ticket to the banquet tonight please do so.

We would like to ask everybody that rises to speak to give your name and address so that the secretary can have a record of this meeting.

Most of you have read the program. You understand that the first subject for discussion as outlined here is opening and lapping. We want to take up the subject of opening for a few minutes, and we would like to have several discussions along that line from people who have studied and experimented on the subject of opening.

One day last week a man came into my mill. He said, "I have come 800 miles to look into this question of opening. It is giving me more concern in my mill than any other problem that we have and it has been of importance to me that we have not been able to get some better system of opening and feeding my cotton." If it was a subject of so vital importance to a man that he would travel 800 miles to investigate it, it is to us. I would like for somebody to open up that discussion. I will ask Mr. Cobb to start off on that.

Opening.

Mr. Cobb: Mr. Chairman, at one of our former meetings Mr. Johnstone, I believe, brought out the fact that we were not opening enough cotton, that a majority of the mills had seemed to work in the system of feeding the cotton direct to their hoppers, opening probably eight or ten bales, according to the size of the mill, or more, and feeding those bales, a roll off of each bale direct into the hopper, and the main big point that he brought out there was that if there was one bale with 10 per cent of moisture in it and another bale that had 5 per cent of moisture in it, that that did not get a mixing there.

Now, at our place, we have gone to the expense of building a very large opening room where we can open about 300 bales of cotton. We have got it in two compartments. We open 150 bales of cotton in each compartment. And that allows the cotton to age from 24 to 36 hours. And we do believe that the one point that was brought out as to the cotton being able to get the same amount of moisture in it has been accomplished. We haven't operated that system long enough to know whether we have been able to get a better mixing so far as piece work is concerned or not. We can only say now that we think we do. We hope to give you a report later on that will be more definite in that time. I believe that is as far as I can go in that.

Chairman Dilling: Mr. Johnston brought out that question. He had reference largely to the English system. And we must all admit that they have some things that we can learn to advantage to ourselves. And that is one system that they follow, opening and aging their cotton. And Mr. Cobb has followed out that.

Now, we would like for somebody else to tell us some experience that they have had with that.

H. H. Boyd: I would like to ask Mr. Cobb on opening cotton if he will explain a little further to the gentlemen. When we say opening cotton a great many people mean just taking the bagging and hoops off the cotton and let it lay on the floor until it comes out of the bale. Or whether he takes the cotton out of the bale and throws it over in the room loosely. When they say opening cotton, opening a bale, it don't mean just that to us.

F. G. Cobb: We have not installed a bale breaker yet. But instead of having the bale breaker we pile the cotton up about 10 or 12 feet high and scatter the cotton as well as we can while we are piling it up. And then when the men feed off that we have large trucks that will hold probably two bales and we load the cotton from this pile on to those trucks by taking it sectionally. In other words, the cotton is put into the pile a layer at a time, several piles. Then when we feed off it they can go over the whole pile and get their arm full of cotton. So they take it a section. So they get a mixing there of the number of bales that it takes to make that pile of cotton about 10 feet high.

Later on we hope to have a bale breaker and blow system so as to blow it into this room, but we haven't got that far on it yet.

H. S. Fowler: I would like to ask if you have found any improvement in the variation of your numbers?

Mr. Cobb: I stated that we had not been able to tell definitely that we have found an improvement in variation. We think we have. We hope to give you a more definite report on that later.

M. A. Crolley: I have had some experience in opening cotton. We did have a system of opening 18 bales and feeding a small part of each bale. We did away with that system. We opened 25 bales in the bin, and got much better results. We open in a day what we are going to run tomorrow and next day. I

think that we have benefited greatly in the work and I know that we have increased our breaking strength in doing that.

Chairman Dilling: Do you open that by hand or run it through a bale breaker?

M. A. Crolley: We open a bale and shake it over the pile.

Chairman Dilling: Has anybody a system of the kind that you use the bale breaker and condenser or fan, either by suction or forced draft?

B. F. Underwood: We have a vertical opener in the warehouse. We open from 12 to 16 bales of cotton. Just tear the bagging and ties open and half it up. The man that feeds it takes part off each bale throughout the 16 and throws them into the vertical opener and it is carried by suction into our breaker room department, and so it drops on the floor and the breaker man feeds it into the hopper.

Chairman Dilling: How long does it lie there? Use it immediately?

Mr. Underwood: Use it immediately. Our numbers vary, some about 2 per cent. We haven't a conveyor yet. We want to arrange our breaker room so that we can run our cotton right into our hopper. We haven't that yet.

Chairman Dilling: If you had time to let that cotton age you would get better results.

Mr. Underwood: We opened four bales; and I changed it to 16. And we get better results by the more we opened.

Chairman Dilling: The two things in the information that has come to me that counts in this opening business is to get it opened and aired. You may open it but it must be aired. And the only way to do that is run it through a condenser, C. O. B. machine or something of that type, and then let it get air and age it. It must stand for a period of time before you run it into your breaker. You can use it immediately after it has been through the condenser, but it will be much better if you let it age for 24 or 48 hours or even longer.

H. H. Boyd: Mr. Chairman, at one of our mills at Pineville, there is a man here, J. A. Hinson, from Greenville. We had at that mill a lot of this very high density cotton, pressed very hard to be shipped abroad, and it gave them some trouble. They ran the cotton through a C. O. B. machine. They are running that cotton now over into a room and ageing it, just as you say. And if Mr. Hinson is here and if we can get him to talk, maybe he can give you some information on that. I do not know the details of it, but possibly he can state it.

J. A. Hinson: We have had a great deal of trouble with cotton, variation of numbers. So we got this new system and opened up. We will open up one night what we will use next day and run it through the C. O. B. machine. But we haven't had time to find out yet exactly just what it is going to do, but we do know that it has done a lot of good.

Chairman Dilling: You know it has improved it my opening it and ageing it?

Mr. Hinson: Yes, sir, a great deal.

E. G. Watt: I would like to have Mr. Hinson give us the variation,

before this arrangement was adopted, in his yarn, before and since its adoption.

Mr. Hinson: Well, our yarn is about a 23, and sizing up I find it gives something like two numbers; it will average about 2 or 2½ numbers.

W. S. Mooré: Mr. Chairman, we have a new system installed at No. 1 Mill where we open up 30 bales, just take the bagging and ties away from it. We don't shake the cotton up. We have a No. 4 bale breaker and a vertical opener. Before placing those in there we had a great deal of trouble with our weights, variation. But since we put in this work we found a great deal of improvement on our goods in several ways and in the evenness of the yarn. We find that we do not hardly ever vary more than five and six pounds. Before that time, before we did this, they would run as high as 20 pounds. And that is about the information we have gathered so far. We haven't checked it up so where we can give you a definite rule to go by. We have two compartments. We opened yesterday morning what we are going to use today and we open today what we are going to use tomorrow. We get a great deal better results from it.

Chairman Dilling: You find it has been very beneficial?

Mr. Moore: Yes, sir.

R. T. LeGrand: What Mr. Boyd didn't get in high density in cotton we did. We have a breaker and vertical opener that carries it up to the breaker room. But we could not handle it through a machine at all. We had to open it by hand. We opened as high as a hundred bales; that is, we just took the bagging and ties off on the next 40 or 50, I should say. Carried it up by hand. We cannot run that high density cotton without that.

As you said a while ago, by putting it through an air blowing machine it loosens more than in tearing up compressed cotton by hand. But we haven't got the space in our breaker room to take any great amount. It is liable to a fire when it gets like that. The longer we let it lay there the better it is. No question about that.

W. W. Cobb: Talking about the ageing of cotton I would like to know what is the difference between the soft pack or soft cotton and compressed. Now, my idea is that compressed cotton ought to have more ageing than our soft packed bale. I would like to hear that discussed.

Chairman Dilling: You are right there, Mr. Cobb. The harder it is compressed the more ageing it needs. The big bales require less than the compressed.

Major Lee, of Charlotte: Mr. Chairman, I have long been studying this question of opening cotton before it is presented to the breaker. My ideas can be best shown by a blueprint, which I will leave here on the table. The cotton from the room where it is opened is carried to this breaker by a conveyor. The disk of the breaker is of big construction. It has a cylinder with alternate teeth and saws and alternate saws without any teeth. Those disks that have no teeth in them

project about 1/16 of an inch beyond the disks that have teeth in them. You will observe by this construction the cotton is brought by the conveyor and put into a hopper just exactly as you would put cotton into a cotton gin hopper. It is there formed and rolled and is carried around and meets this cylinder revolving in the same direction, and it matters not how closely mixed the cotton is combed out, it is not beat out, it is simply combed out, and from those teeth that engage the cotton and carry it around it is thrown up through a spout and carried into another breaker or cleaner. This drill, the second one, is arranged with a cylinder covered with a series of saws like a close set cotton gin. But the cotton does not come in direct contact with those teeth. There is a brush interposed between the teeth and the cotton which has slots obliquely arranged so that the cotton that comes to it is opened in a perfect state. And through these slots nothing can come but what is flexible. The cotton fibres are forced through those slots and there is nothing gets there except that it is flexible. Anything that is not cotton passes on and is carried to the conveyor and is carried out.

Chairman Dilling: Mr. Lee, if you will wait we will get to that part of our discussion a little later on. We are hardly to that part of our discussion yet.

B. R. Burnham: I was interested in what the gentleman from Shelby had to say about the high density of his compressed cotton. At Whitney we have a No. 4 bale breaker we put about seventy to seventy-five thousand pounds of cotton through a week. It goes to the No. 4 bale breaker and the vertical Kirschner opener. From there it is carried to the Gordon Distributor system, a distance of probably 50 feet into the hoppers or self feeders. We run considerable compressed. When you speak of high density cotton some, I think, is compressed to a greater density than others. The only kind that I am familiar with, and I do not know the density of it now, is such as we get from Texas. But I do know that putting seventy to seventy-five thousand pounds a week through that machine and running your vertical opener, your vertical shaft at a speed of about 750, you get an opening that will be detrimental to your work.

J. S. Stroud: If a vertical opener is worth anything for cotton we can take a bale breaker and open this cotton up. But I know that a vertical opener does a great deal of good in low grade cotton, but is it worth while in good middling cotton?

Lyman Hamrick: I started up the Musgrove Mills in Gaffney, and when I started I opened up cotton as I needed it. People said I was projecting when I opened my cotton up at night, the amount that I was going to use the next day. I had to close my stripping roll up. I found that my laps varied about three pounds. That is on the breaker, which I think is very good. Before I put my cotton in that way,

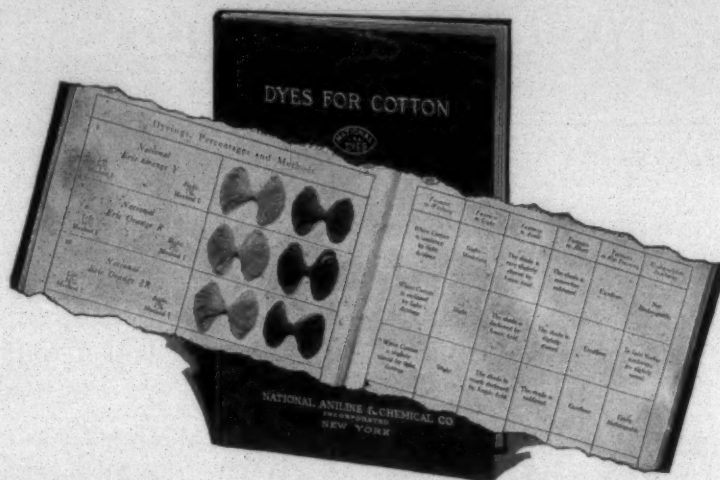
(Continued on Page 10.)



"NATIONAL" NEWS



Of interest to Dyers and the Color Using Industries in General
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Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

The Hand Loom in the Pattern Room.

Although the old style hand loom belongs to the weaving industry of many years ago, it is an important and useful factor in the hands of some overseers and designers. The writer is acquainted with several mill men who possess these crude hand looms for the purpose of developing some of their ideas without making complete warps and weaving them on the regular power looms. In fact, the writer had occasion to construct a hand loom for pattern developing purposes while in the employment of a mill that made a specialty of intricate designs. The advantage of the hand loom in the pattern room is that some very complicated and elaborate designs can be worked out by the weaver without the use of complete sections of warp threads. There is an opportunity to introduce warp threads after the main warp threads have been arranged with a view of varying the design from the original draft. In order to construct a loom of this kind the plan shown in Figure 1 would be followed. This diagram shows the working parts of the loom. The frame itself is composed of two by four inch stock with the joints bolted as a steady frame is essential to good work. The frame need not differ very materially in design from the frame of the common cotton loom. After the frame is set up the beam for holding the warp A is adjusted in bearings fixed to the frame. The beam for a hand loom of this description is a wooden roll, about four inches in diameter and turned with the pins on the ends to fit the bearings. No flanges are required as the average pattern warp will be short. The warp threads pass over the whip roll B which, like the warp beams fit in bearings on the frame.

Regulation harnesses can be used and these are hung at C by means of the same straps used in the regular loom. The straps pass over wooden rollers fixed to the top of the loom frame, thus supporting the harnesses in position. But instead of mechanical devices for the operation of the harnesses foot power is used. The lower straps of the harnesses drop to foot treadles which are pivoted on studs set in the bottom of the loom frame, so that the pressure of the foot depresses a lever which in turn brings down a harness and elevates its corresponding harness because of the arrangement of the straps above. A lever is used for each harness. The reed D is adjusted in a batten which is supported on two wooden arms that are hinged to the frame overhead. The hinged arrangement allows the batten to be swung back and forth by hand with the opening and closing of the shed, resulting in the beating up of the filling. The shuttles are passed through the shed by hand. As fast as the pattern is woven it is wound on the cloth beam E. This

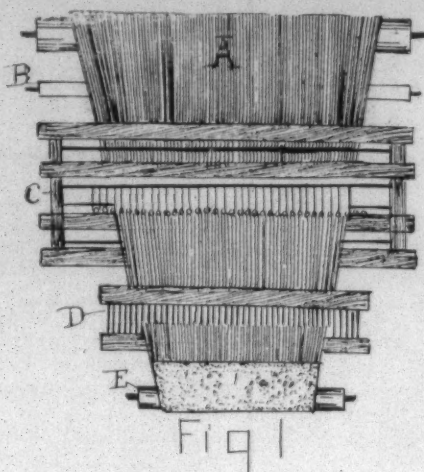


Fig 1

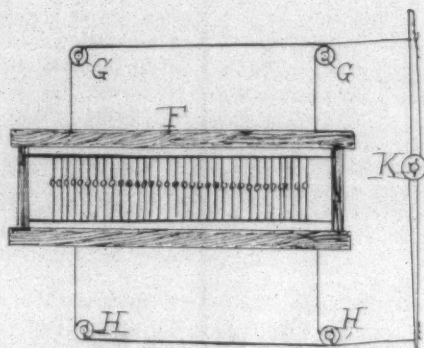


Fig. 2

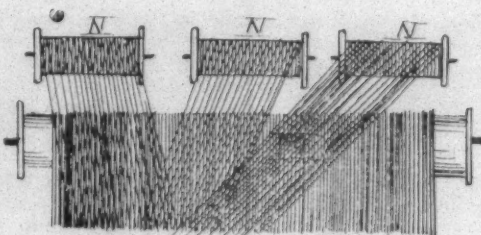


Fig 3

an assistant stands at the jacks to operate them. This plan is intended for use only when a few inches of design are to be woven for experimental purposes. The plan would be too slow and tedious to weave patterns of any size. The object is to afford means for developing small designs at the loom. The designer has an opportunity to work out patterns thread by thread. He can instruct assistant to elevate and depress certain harnesses with a view of finding just what method of interlacing will give the best results with the special pattern he is working on.

Figure 3 is the method used for tying in additional warp threads of any desired size or color for the purpose of determining weights, looks, feel and other properties of a given sample. The main warp beam is marked M. This may be of a single color throughout and after the pattern is begun the designer may desire to see how some additional warp threads of red, blue, green or other color may look when woven into the pattern in solid or hair-line stripes. This end is readily accomplished by tying the spools N, N, N, to the frame of the loom and running the threads down to enter the harnesses with the main body of threads. It may be desired to experiment with checks, in which case the hand shuttles can be furnished with colors to correspond with the colors of warp threads which have been introduced by tying up the spools. The shuttles can be thrown to get the desired checking effect.

In case the combination fails to come up to the standard expected it is an easy matter to remove the spools and tie up spools containing another combination. The throwing of the shuttles can, of course, be regulated so as to weave the checking filling correctly. One overseer the writer has in mind purchased a second hand raf carpet loom from a dealer and fitted it with the necessary contrivance for working the harnesses with expenditure of little time and money.

Formerly this overseer had a very crude little weaving affair of his own construction, in which he wove miniature patterns by working the warp threads in clusters of wire heddles attached to strings.

Then he would pass a ball of filling through the open shed and beat up this filling with a common hand comb. He managed to make two and three inch patterns after considerable time and labor, some of which proved to be good sellers for the mill company.

beam, like the warp beam, turns in bearings attached to the loom frame.

Instead of the foot lever plan for manipulating the harnesses a system of upright levers can be used as shown in Figure 2. Sometimes old harness jacks from a discarded power loom are employed for this service. Wooden jacks could be cut by any carpenter if old cast iron

loom jacks are not available. The jacks are put in place at one end of the loom frame and arranged to rest on a pin K from the terminals of these jacks the straps carrying the harnesses are passed over the wheels above marked GG, and the wheels below marked HH. The harnesses are designated F.

Foot power is not used in working the harness arranged this way but

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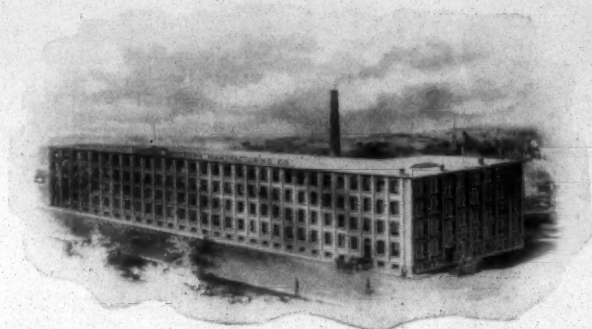
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ATLANTA, GA.

Carders' Meeting.

(Continued from Page 6.)

why, I had a variation of from five to eight pounds. And I think that the vertical opener is the thing; in other words, it opens the cotton up so fine and so good. If you close your stripping roll you are going to get a finer lap.

Chairman Dilling: What kind of cotton?

Mr. Hamrick: $\frac{3}{8}$ middling.

Chairman Dilling: I would like to state for the information of some that may not have come in contact with what they call this high density cotton that a few years ago there was developed a new type of compress that compressed cotton with a greater density than the old type of compress, and that is what these gentlemen speak of when they speak of these high density bales. I know the last one I came in contact with I had to use a sledge hammer.

L. R. Gilbert: I may be a crank about opening. I think I am. I have the best opening system that I have seen. And according to what these other fellows have we have got a large opening system. We dye everything that we put out, making gingham. We have got a bale breaker in the cotton warehouse. We open 30 bales of cotton at a time, or 15 bales that we run through. We take it off and run it through that machine and drop it into the dye house through a condenser 150 feet, and that tears it up fine, and it is dyed in that shape, and taken from there and through the dyer and blown by a fan through a fireproof bin. And he dyes two bales at a time by the machine. Tomorrow he will dye two more bales, and maybe two or three days later he will dye two or three more bales. There are six bales that come from 90 bales.

From the bins, whenever we want that color, we put it into an automatic feeder that feeds into a porcupine opener and then through a vertical opener, sucked up through a condenser and an automatic breaker.

We have a standard type there. It is the best colored standard type that I ever saw. The standard we used to handle was 6 or 8 sets. However, we now handle from 10 to 12 and 14 sets of that stuff. I attribute most of it to the opening system that we have, which is the best that I have seen any place.

Member: I would like to know the variations in number.

Mr. Gilchrist: We don't care especially about the variations. Of course, it has to be even or it won't run. Of course, in making gingham you don't have to make as good a job because it is sold by the yard and not by the number. But our numbers are pretty even. But how much variation I could not tell.

Chairman Dilling: Did you get that statement that Mr. Gilbert made, that as a result of their opening system their standards increased from 6 to 8 up to as many as 16 sets, and that he attributes most of it to his opening? Somebody else now?

R. H. Arnett: I opened 4 bales and 8 bales; and then I got very good results from 4 bales and also very

good from 8 bales. And I took up the system of opening 12. In buying cotton you don't get all one grade exactly or you don't get all of the same kind of cotton. When I mix my cotton I bring in the different kinds of cotton as they come in; the different lots of cotton. I will bring in one bale of one lot and one bale of another lot until I get in four bales of each lot if I have so many lots. If I only have 2, I bring 2 of each lot, and I put them down side by side. I open them and tear them up, and throw them in the bin and mix them as well as I can. And then I bring in four more. And when I have 4 of one kind I open them and put along all of the way across and mix those 4 up and go back and get 4 more and mix them the same way. And when my picker hand goes in to get his cotton I get him to get a turn here and a turn there and a turn over on the other side. And in that way you get your hopper mixed up. And we have no trouble with unevenness at our mill. And I have been carder there for 5 years.

B. M. Rodgers: I will just state that I have an opening system. I have the H. and B. opener with the C. O. B. machine. We carry that perhaps 200 feet through a pipe into the condenser. We have two machines. We open up 20 bales; and 24, 20 around one machine and 24 around the other, which makes 44 bales a day. We try to arrange to let that cotton lie there and equalize at least over night. What we open today we try not to use it before tomorrow. It comes in there in such a way that it is equalized by tomorrow. And we put it into breakers and carry it on through. And it doesn't give but very little variation. I do not know how much difference there is in that variation now and before we put that in, as we have had it in perhaps for six years. I do not know what the variation was before. In fact, I don't know what it is now, as I don't handle that end of it. But I am sure that that is about as satisfactory way of opening as we have in our part of the country.

T. J. Digby: The gentleman on my right here was interested in the vertical opener, and I would just like to give our experience with the vertical. Some time ago, two or three years ago, we made a change in our mill by adding more machinery, and in order to put in the machinery that I wanted to put in without building any more buildings—I wanted to put in about 5,000 more spindles in the same buildings—I had to cut out one process of picking. And we installed a vertical opener. We haven't got any elaborate system of opening. We first tried one plan and then another. And we fed from a number of bales, an armful from each bale, say, 12 or 15 bales. Well, before we put in that vertical opener we had one darkey that ran our three breaker machines and fed the cotton off the floor where it dropped down from the condenser and kept up with those machines and was able to feed them and doff them. Well, when we made this change and put in the vertical opener I figured on putting

(Continued on Page 12).

Discussions by Practical Men

If I Were Building a Mill.

For the benefit of those who will submit articles for the April contest on the subject, "If I Were Building a Mill," we make the following suggestions:

Suggestions.

- (1) What kind of goods or yarns would you make? State briefly your reason for preferring to operate a mill on those goods or yarns.
- (2) What special or unusual features would you have in your mill building? Do not use space to mention things that are usual in all mill buildings.
- (3) Opening and lapping machinery. How would you arrange your opening system? What specifications and speeds would you provide on your lappers.
- (4) Cards. How much would you card per day? What speeds and specifications would you fix on the cylinders, lick-in's, etc.?
- (5) Drawing frames. Would you use one or two processes, leather or metallic rolls? What front roll speeds would you fix??
- (6) Roving machinery. How many processes and what sizes would you use? Have you any special ideas about the specifications or the arrangements of the roving machinery.
- (7) Spinning machinery. Band driven or tape driven spindles? What gauge and size of ring? What other specification? How should the frames be driven? There are many other specifications to be considered on spinning frames.
- (8) Spoolers. What form of tension? Other specifications, including size of spool.
- (9) Warpers. Specifications of beams warper if for cloth mill or ball or denn warper if yarn mill.
- (10) Twisters (if yarn mill or duck mill). Give gauge, number of spindles, size of rings, etc.
- (11) Slashers. Give specifications including method of handling sizing.
- (12) Beaming machinery if colored goods mill.
- (13) Looms. Give specifications but do not give the name of the maker of the looms.
- (14) Cloth room and finishing machine. Give method of handling, inspection and baling.
- (15) Any ideas you may have relative to efficiency in handling the stock as it passes from machine to machine through the mill.
- (16) Remember that articles must not be over three columns in length.

Kinky Filling.

Editor:

I would appreciate it very much if you will ask some of your readers to give me a remedy for kinky filling on a loom. I have noticed

that most of the trouble that shows up in our cloth comes from kinky filling. I am an employee in a large weave room and would like some information on this subject.

P. M.

Short Drafts.

Editor:

I have read what "Old Top" had to say in a recent issue about short draft on cards. I would like to know what he calls short draft on cards and also what he means by "too heavy" carding on 40-inch cards. What does he think is the limit draft, either way, too long or too short and what does he call slow speed and short draft and high speed and long draft.

I hope that Old Top will answer my questions.

H. M.

Skayef Ball Bearing Hangers.

The improved Skayef Ball Bearing Hanger, illustrated herewith, manufactured under the supervision of S. K. F. Industries, Inc., is distinguished by several valuable features of design. The hanger is built around the S. K. K. marked self-aligning ball bearing—the bearing which made the old type hanger used in over 7,500 installations so remarkably satisfactory.

The improved hanger, however, uses the principle of two point suspension, carrying the bearing in a split housing which is rigidly held

lay the shaft out on the floor with the bearings in plain view and then raise it into position for final adjustment with the upper half of the housing off, thus assuring absolute correct assembly.

Freedom from trouble and the large amount of power saving possible make the Skayef Hanger particularly valuable, and permit a chance to decrease operating costs in the average plant.

The Might of an Industry Expressed Through Co-operation.

Years ago, when the Standard Oil Company started to do business in China, so the story goes, it flooded that Asiatic market with oil lamps at prices which could not help but appeal to the bargain instinct of the shrewd celestial. Hundreds of thousands of these lamps were sold, not because the Standard Oil Company wanted to build up a trade in lamps, but because every lamp in use meant that fuel had to be purchased somewhere—and the oil company was there to get the business. Thus a vast market was opened up in a territory that had been almost barren in sales before.

People marvelled at this bit of business strategy and accepted it as a demonstration of what a tremendously powerful organization could do in building business for itself.

In America there are few lines in which any one concern so dominates the source of supply that it is afforded an opportunity to create a nation-wide market for its products by any strategy or propaganda of such a general nature. Time and again, however, whole industries working together upon the democratic basis of co-operation, have demonstrated that they could assure

with the tremendous nation-wide demand which has been developed for knitted garments of wool, of silk and of fibre silk.

Some idea of how the knitted outerwear manufacturers are creating and maintaining this demand for their products is afforded by a glimpse at the 1921-22 plans for the national advertising campaign of knitted outerwear. First of all, the scope of the campaign activities is shown by a chart which forms the basis of their plans. From this chart, illustrated herewith, you can see in skeleton form how, first, efforts are directed along the lines of general publicity, whereby the work of laying a vast foundation for the sale of knitted outerwear, creating a receptive state of mind upon the part of the consumer, and influencing the movements in dress and in fashion, which so greatly affect the sale of the products of this industry, is accomplished.

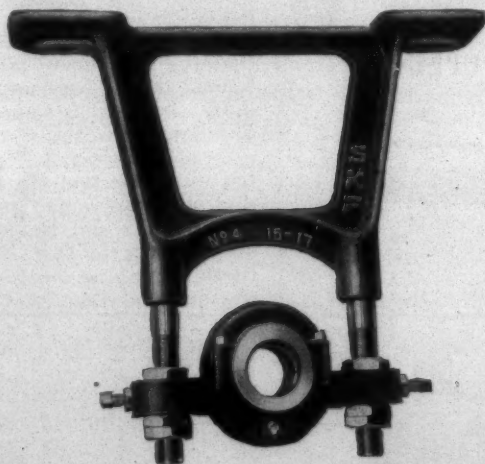
Then, it shows the provisions for the direct appeal to the consumer through national magazines and printed matter of all sorts, to carry to him the great message of this industry.

Third, it shows the service which this industry affords to the merchant in every city and hamlet, to enable him to profit by the work which is being done by this campaign and to help him to take advantage of the great wave of popularity which is carrying this entire industry on to ever greater and greater prosperity.

Then, the trade advertising by which there is carried to the merchant the story of what the industry is doing to help him and to advise him of all the opportunities for increasing his business and joining in the movement.

It is immediately evident that the national advertising campaign of the National Knitted Outerwear Association is not being carried on to serve any one interest or group, but to give positive assistance to every link in the industry; the manufacturer, the jobber, the dealer and the publication which serves the industry. A publicity bureau has been established to serve as a source of information on knitted outerwear from which the editors of the newspapers and magazines can obtain authoritative data regarding the styles, the tendencies and the garments which are being offered to the public. It is a headquarters from which any merchant throughout the country can obtain advertising material, information and assistance which will enable him to cash in on the public demand. It is a point of contact for all the manufacturers of every garment which comes within the classification of knitted outerwear, through which they can exchange ideas which will assist each one in his own advertising and sales work and to aid him to co-operate with the broad nation-wide campaign being carried on by the industry as a whole.

This entire campaign is being supported by the forward-looking knitted outerwear manufacturers who contribute an amount determined by a small percentage of their monthly and annual sales.



by two threaded suspension rods. This makes a strong, compact unit, easy to assemble, locate and inspect. Any necessary vertical or horizontal adjustment can easily be made at the end of the housing by means of lock nuts and set screws provided; this eliminates the possibility of applying pressure which might be transmitted to the bearing while making adjustments.

The valuable feature of self-alignment furnished within the bearing, itself, enables the shaft to turn freely at all times with a minimum amount of friction and prevents rubbing, heating and binding. Millwrights will appreciate the fact that Skayef Hangers permit them to

their prosperity and growth in a manner which was beyond the limit of human possibilities to any individual manufacturer working alone.

One of the most striking examples of co-operative activity is furnished by our own industry. The associated manufacturers of knitted outerwear have been carrying on a campaign which has moulded public opinion and created a healthy activity in every phase of the knitted outerwear industry, to the end that when almost every other line of business was suffering from depression, this industry was forging ahead to ever greater and greater sales. Today the mills are working overtime and double shift to keep up

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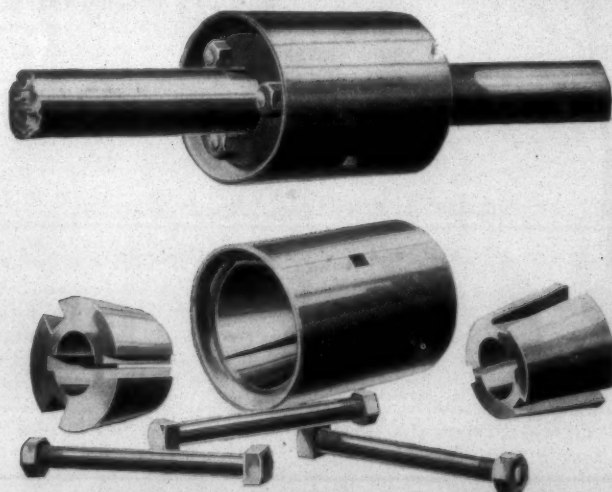
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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

Carders' Meeting.

(Continued from Page 10.)

in an automatic feeder, but after going into it and finding out the cost was twelve or fifteen hundred dollars to put it in, I decided I would do without that and just put in the vertical opener. And when I got that vertical opener in and got it in operation that cotton was so fluffy and was opened up so nice until that darkey could not attend to those machines and feed that cotton into the hopper. When he picked up an armful of cotton he didn't have much cotton. It was so light and fluffy until he could not attend to it.

Chairman Dilling: Did you feel that you got results that justified the expense?

Mr. Digby: Our spinner ran from 10 to 16 sides and we ran 120 speed on our rolls on 30s warp. We have as wide a variation in numbers as anybody. (Laughter.)

Chairman Dilling: I do not know of a more interesting subject that we could discuss than this subject of opening, but we have taken up more time now than the program allowed to us, and I feel very reluctant in calling off from that, but it is time to get on to something else.

In summing up the information that has been given us I think you will bear me out in this, that those who have been able to give a definite statement of what they have accomplished state that by this system of opening and ageing, so that it is opened and aired, so that air may get to it, you may open it in a way by pulling a handful off a bale but not so that air can get to it, but opened so that air will penetrate to every part of the cotton, and then let it age in moisture and atmospheric conditions throughout the bale, that you get very much better results. I think you have all learned that from the statements that the gentlemen have made. So I think that if we have learned that much that that is something that is worth while to us.

I was very much impressed with the statement that Mr. Gilbert made that his spinners had increased from 6 to 8 to 14 and 16 sides. And he attributes it to that. And I think there is nothing more important to the material than this one department of opening the cotton.

J. R. Dover, Jr.: If you had a small mill and room for about 20 bales of cotton—that is, that you could open—would it be better, or could you get better results by opening the 20 bales and get a good mixture or set aside 10 bales and let it air for a day, just open 10 bales at a time or open up 20 bales and use it right off in the hopper?

Chairman Dilling: How could you open that 10 bales?

Mr. Dover: We take 20 bales and go right around and get a good mixture off the 20 bales. Would it be better to do that or open up 10 bales and stay a day ahead all of the time?

Chairman Dilling: Stay a day ahead. It doesn't do it a great deal of good to open it, take the bagging and ties off and let it stay there; that does some good but not much; but the good is done by running it through a condenser and by

tearing the bale up either by hand or machine.

W. N. Williams: I want to say that I have been practicing it to take the 20 bales that you are going to use the next day and take the bagging and ties off the day before. That helps it.

Chairman Dilling: Yes, that helps; all of those things help.

F. Gordon Cobb: I believe the information that we have gotten that would help the gentleman from Shelby along that line would be the fact that if he would open the 10 bales, instead of 20 bales, and give the 10 bales 24 hours he would get a more even moisture content in those bales. That is the point I tried to bring out in opening the cotton and letting it age.

Chairman Dilling: I think we will close this opening subject now.

E. F. Brown: We all know that ageing cotton does it good, but in mixing cotton, mixing it together in one machine, do you think it is a good idea to do that or run it in separate machines? Don't you think you get better results by mixing it on the apron. By mixing it on the apron I get better results.

Chairman Dilling: Anybody want to answer him on that right quick? All right, we will turn to the subject of Lapping and Picking. Who wants to talk some on pickers now? If you have anything especially concerning a breaker, let's bring that up before we get to the finisher, let's talk about the breaker first. All right, who wants to talk some on a breaker?

Lapping.

W. H. Gibson: I haven't any information here but I would like to ask for some. I would like to know how many men have humidifiers in the lapper room and what results they get. We have some atomizers over our finishers and we think that they do us a great deal of good and we have added to them in our breaker box. It seems to make a smoother lap and does not tear up so bad.

B. F. Underwood: We have tried it without the humidifier and we have tried it with it. We have put in a humidifier to each two breakers. We have two breakers on one side of the picker room and two on the other and we have the humidifier between the two breakers, and I find that we get better results. Take loose cotton in dry weather and it don't feed your breaker like it should. If it is damp enough and enough humidity there it will take the feed better. And we get better results with humidifier than without it.

Chairman Dilling: How many in the audience have a humidifier of some sort in your picker room? Just two, I believe. Well, can anybody else give us any information on that even if you haven't got it?

N. B. Murphy: I would like to ask what per cent moisture he is putting in those pickers. What per cent moisture is he trying to put in?

Mr. Underwood: I cannot give you that. I only find that it feeds better in dry weather. The cotton takes better to the apron; it is not as puffy.

Mr. Murphy: You haven't taken any readings at all?

Mr. Underwood: No, sir.

Chairman Dilling: Mr. Cobb, have you anything on that?

Mr. Cobb: No, sir.

Chairman Dilling: Mr. Murphy, have you anything on that?

Mr. Murphy: No, sir, I have not. We haven't got any humidifiers in our picker room. But I find that the cotton is varying a whole lot. We know that there is a variation in weight, but just how to overcome that we do not know yet.

J. S. Stroud: I would like to ask what is the best speed on breakers and intermediates, 900 or 1000 or 1200 revolutions? Take a beater with three blades, and consider how often should that strike the cotton per inch. I know that you can run a beater slow and strike it so many times, but you may not run it fast enough. You have to get it so as to run the beater at the proper speed and then feed it so it will strike so many times per inch. If anybody knows anything about that I would like to hear it.

E. O. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I will tell you what we are doing. We have 1180 revolutions on our breaker beaters and are making about 24 beats per minute.

Chairman Dilling: Two or three blades?

Mr. Edwards: Two blades. I don't know whether that would be considered a standard. Our finisher makes about 1120 revolutions.

Member: You have just about the same I have on the finisher and the breaker.

Jas. E. Fields: We had a three-blade beater on our intermediate picker, and that was running at 1050 and we were beating our stock at 58. We took out the three-blade beater and put in a two-blade and ran it at 1120, which gave us about 50. We got more motes out with the three-blade beater, and we could not tell that we had injured our breaking strength at all. I do not know that we pulled it or injured it, but we did get better laps with high speed on the two-blade beater than we did with the slow speed on the three-blade beater.

Chairman Dilling: That is something of importance there that he has told us, the change from the three-blade to the two-blade increased the speed and still gave more beats to the inch. He says they got out more motes, by doing that they hit the cotton a harder lick but didn't give it as many beats per inch. I would like to a little more discussion on that line. We will come over on the subject of finishers now. Intermediates and finishers are very similar. The question has been asked by Mr. Lee as to which is the best, carding beater or plain blade beater on staple cotton.

N. B. Murphy: Mr. Chairman, I haven't gone into that like I want to, but I find that when we are trying to get strength—I am connected with a duck mill and we have got to have strength above everything else—that the carding beater on the intermediate and the finisher gives mighty good results. I used a blade beater on your breaker. I am not doing that at present. I have run one test of it so far, and I find that my breaking strength has increased a whole lot. But you do want to

run your beater as slow as you possibly can. You don't want to give your cotton a hard beat, because if you do, you are going to injure your staple. I am running a $\frac{3}{8}$ staple and I have to have strength. Whether that information is of any benefit to these gentlemen I don't know, but I want to go into that question and be sure.

Chairman Dilling: What type of beater have you on your breaker?

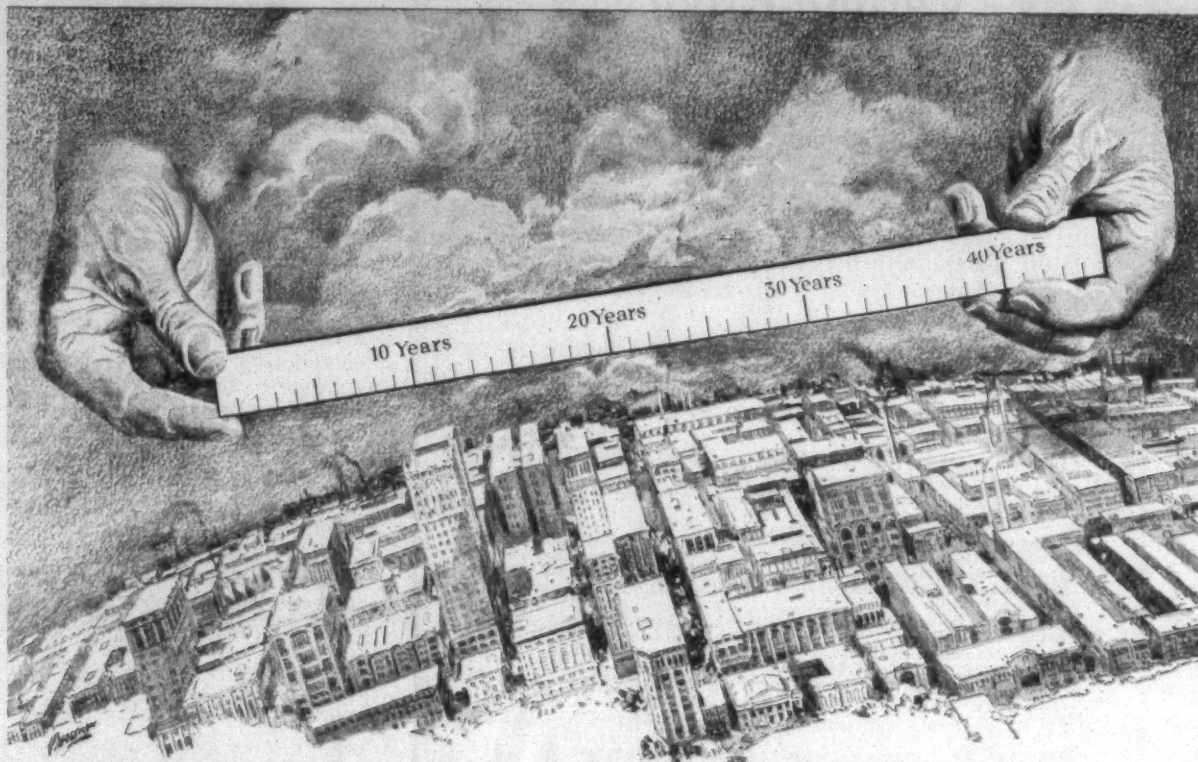
Mr. Murphy: At present we have a two-blade beater.

Chairman Dilling: Have you a porcupine beater on there?

Mr. Murphy: I have a porcupine beater in my hopper. I feed into a hopper that carries a porcupine beater. And then three regular sec-

tions, making an intermediate and finisher. And I believe that will work fine as long as strength is desired. Don't hit the cotton any harder than you have to, because when you hit that staple you hurt your strength.

Chairman Dilling: I have right here some data that was gotten up this morning from the carding beat-



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Wiscasset Mills.....	Albemarle, N. C.
Crescent Spinning Mills.....	Belmont, N. C.
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Savona Manufacturing Co.....	Charlotte, N. C.
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Florence Mills.....	Forest City, N. C.
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Myers Mills.....	Gastonia, N. C.
Victory Mills.....	Gastonia, N. C.
Pomona Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Proximity Cotton Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
White Oak Cotton Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Cabarrus Cotton Mills.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Kannapolis Cotton Mills.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Linn Mills.....	Landis, N. C.
Erlanger Mills.....	Lexington, N. C.
Yadkin Finishing Co.....	Lexington, N. C.
Mayo Mills.....	Mayodan, N. C.
Mays Mills.....	Mayworth, N. C.
Iceman Knitting Mills.....	Monroe, N. C.
Patterson Mills.....	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Roanoke Mills.....	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Rosemary Manufacturing Co.....	Rosemary, N. C.
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Entwistle Manufacturing Co.....	Rockingham, N. C.
Pee Dee Cotton Mills.....	Rockingham, N. C.
Rowan Cotton Mills.....	Salisbury, N. C.
Eastside Mills.....	Shelby, N. C.
Spindale Mills.....	Spindale, N. C.
Erwin Cotton Mills.....	West Durham, N. C.
Hanes Knitting Mills.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.
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Union-Buffer Mills.....	Buffalo, S. C.
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Clifton Manufacturing Co.....	Converse, S. C.
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American Spinning Co.....	Greenville, S. C.
Brandon Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Duncan Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Poe Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Victor-Monaghan Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Woodside Cotton Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Republic Cotton Mills.....	Great Falls, S. C.
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	Laurens, S. C.
Pacolet Manufacturing Co.....	Pacolet, S. C.
Pelzer Manufacturing Co.....	Pelzer, S. C.
Piedmont Manufacturing Co.....	Piedmont, S. C.
Arcade Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Blue Buckle Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Wymojo Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Spartan Mills.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	Ware Shoals, S. C.
Glen-Lowry Manufacturing Co.....	Whitmire, S. C.
Winnboro Mills.....	Winnboro, S. C.
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	Woodruff, S. C.
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er and the plain beater. There was 60 sizings from each one of them. From a carding beater running a 40 grain sliver on the card. Now, I did not test this from the picker but from the card. I think that I could get a better average, find out better what I was doing by trying it on the card than I could by weighing the yards from the lap. So I sized it from the card, running a 40 card sliver with the carding beater, it averaged 40.36. It varied from 38 to 43, or a variation of 12½ per cent. At the same time the laps were run in the picker on another machine with a blade beater and running a 40 grain sliver from the card, it averaged 39.46. It varied from 33½ to 44½, a variation of 27½ per cent. The Kirschner beating gave a variation of 12½ per cent. The blade beater a variation of 27½ per cent. Now, that gives it only on variation there. As to the breaking strength or what that would be I haven't that at this time. That was gotten up this morning.

Member: Mr. Chairman, was that the same card or different cards?

Chairman Dilling: Different cards. It was sized off six cards, 10 sizings from 6 different cards, on each one strict middling.

Member: How fast do you run your Kirschner beater?

Chairman Dilling: 955; and about 1050 and 1025 on the blade, is what the speeds were. Three-blade Kirschner; that is the only way they are made, in the three-blade.

E. F. Brown: I am running a little test I have been running now about six weeks. I cut the speed on beaters some time ago, cut it down to 1400 and 1000 but left the feed the same thing, the regular picker feed. At the present time I have been running for about six weeks 20 cards with laps made with the intermediate and the size is about the same thing. And the breaking strength has been about 2 to 4 pounds better on that than it was.

Chairman Dilling: What kind of cotton was that?

Mr. Brown: Middling.

Chairman Dilling: About the length of the cotton?

Mr. Brown: Average about an inch.

H. S. Fowler: I believe the time will come when the blade beater will go plum out of business. I had a card beater in my intermediate and 2 card beaters in my finisher with 3 laps to the beater. And I think the card beater is away ahead. I always found it gave me perfect satisfaction. I also have had irregularity on a 38 porcupine beater. I have an intermediate and a finisher running 800 revolutions a minute. It also gives me perfect satisfaction.

Chairman Dilling: What kind of cotton?

Mr. Fowler: Middling strict.

O. L. Wagstaff: Mr. Chairman, I recently had a conversation with a manufacturer of pickers. And I must beg to differ with the gentleman that talked about the Kirschner beater. I am partial to the carding beater myself. This man told me that they were manufacturers of pickers, that they had quit recommending a carding beater for long staple yarn. I asked him why. He said that carding beater on staple

will curl your staple and they find by using a plain beater on carded staple they get a better grade for their cards with less strips. I ran a test on that. We ran from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inch cotton. And I did try to reduce the speed on those beaters. My misfortune was really that I did not know what I was doing.

Another party came in the mill and went down and took the speed of my beaters. He told me, "You are ruining your cotton." I asked him why. He said, "You are beating the life out of it." And he recommended that I reduce the speed of my beaters down to 900. I didn't pay much attention to him. I thought I knew about as much about it as he did. But maybe I didn't. He went on to the boss. The boss called my attention to it, and he said, "If it is worth while we had better try it." And I took the gentleman's advice and cut the speed of my beaters down from about 1400 to about 900. Everything worked nicely until we got to the spinning room. And it looked like you had taken a pepper castor and sprinkled all over my yarn. I immediately went back and changed the beaters to where I had them.

In talking to this picker man about the beaters I brought this out. He said, "I will tell you where your trouble was." He said, "Did you change the speed of your fans?" I said, "No, I did not." He said, "You should have changed the speed of your fans. And when you change your beaters put your fans back to the original feed and you will have no trouble with those specks." But I had been hit on that once and I would not bother with it any more.

But I think the Kirschner beater is better than the card, and if I was going above 1 1-16 staple I would certainly investigate, because that is a good argument there and I believe it will do it on staple cotton.

Chairman Dilling: There is a possibility of damaging your staple on staple cotton. Not so much on short cotton, but when you get up to something like an inch and a quarter there may be danger there.

W. N. Williams: I ran a Kirschner beater. I had a speed on it possibly too high, possibly 1200, and I put the blade beater back at the same speed, and since that time I cut the blade beater down to 990.

Chairman Dilling: Does it do better?

Mr. Williams: Yes, sir, get better strength.

Chairman Dilling: How close does it set to your feed roll?

Mr. Williams: It is set 3-16.

Jas. E. Field: Mr. Chairman, we talk about the speed of the beaters but we don't talk about the beats per inch. The way I look at it we should talk about how many beats we beat it per inch rather than the speed of the beater.

W. P. Lee: The more you beat the cotton, of course, we know the more you weaken it. But when it comes to fine combed yarns we have a considerable amount of trouble with knits. And it is a question of which is the better. I have a speed on my breaker of 750 and the beater, and I have 900 on the two-blade beater. And I have some knits in my yard. I have visited some mills

that have Kirschner beaters that have as much knits as I have.

H. G. Winget: Mr. Chairman, I came over here very much like the young lady who was at home one day and a gentleman knocked at the door and she said to her servant girl, "Go and tell him that I am not receiving today." And she did. And he said, "You go back and tell this party that I am not delivering. I am collecting." So I have come over here, gentlemen, to collect if I can.

But I have had some experience with these beaters and I have some of those knits, and if there is a man here that does not make them I would like to talk with him either now or later (Laughter) regardless of what kind of a beater he has. I am interested to know, as Mr. Lee says, which is the best.

I haven't used anything except the carding beater, and I am like Mr. Lee, I would like to collect some information along that line.

It is refreshing, you know, for a man to be honest enough to tell something on himself sometimes, like the gentleman over there who said that he had as wide a variation as anybody.

I have had a good many of these knits and I would like to know how to get them out.

F. C. Todd: I would like to ask the question if they think that the knits were from the pickers? Don't they think that they could find it a little further up in the cards and that the pickers hadn't anything to do with them?

Member: I would like to know if any one examined the cotton to find out and if they found them?

Mr. Winget: Gentlemen, I would like to say that there were more there when they got through the picker than there was before. If you don't believe it I wish you would come over to Gastonia and I will show you some cotton. I will tell you, gentlemen, my observation in the past few days, and I have looked into it pretty closely in the last few days, because my brother, who was secretary and treasurer of some mills, was telling me about some mills that didn't make any knits. He didn't tell me the mill, but he had heard that there was some. And I looked into the proposition. I called our cotton man down and I showed him. I don't know how it is with you but the cotton we are getting right now has a lot of little swilly looking things that look like they have been pasted with paste and those things won't pull out, but they will make you millions of those knits. Somebody suggested it was the fault of the boll weevil. I don't know (Laughter). But I do know this, that the cotton we are getting today—and when we use a 1 5-16 some of it is good, of course—but there is a good deal of difference in cotton and you will find some that is literally filled with those little scaly looking things. You could not call them staple because they don't make staple, but they make thousands and thousands of those little knits.

J. S. Stroud: We had a gin in connection with the mill at one time. And you will find that a good deal of that depends on ginning. If the

gin is in good shape and properly run I do not believe we will have half as much in that as we have now. And take the gins throughout the country, and they don't know anything about it much. They throw the cotton in there and gin it and it comes out that way.

Speaking of the knits in the yarn, the gentleman that just preceded me said that didn't depend on how many times you ran your beater but the number of beats per inch, if you ran it at the right speed. What is the right speed to run a beater? I believe there is a right speed to run a beater and then I believe there is a proper speed to run your feeder where you feed that cotton so many beats per minute, and I believe if you do that and hit it hard enough you will get out those knits.

Mr. Winget: This gentleman brought up a subject that I have been harping on for a long time. I told this cotton man who was from Virginia that he didn't know anything about it, and he said, "You go to the devil." And I told him that I did not believe that they knew anything more about it than we did to explain it.

I believe that a majority of this bad cotton we are getting is really injured in ginning, as this gentleman said.

Now, as to his question as to how much cotton ought to be beat per inch I could not answer that, but it strikes me that that would vary according to the length of the staple.

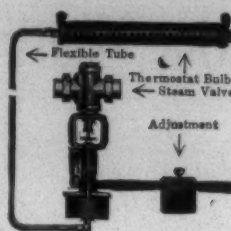
Chairman Dilling: And the grade of the cotton.

Mr. Winget: Yes, sir.

F. G. Cobb: Some are using two processes of lappers and some are using three. Now, that would have something to do with the speed of the beater and so forth. I think it may be well to discuss that. I have had some experience with cotton and my idea is that in these late years that cotton is not near so good as it used to be for the fact that fertilizer got so durned high that people would not buy it and it would not mature like it did. I would like to hear from somebody on the two and three processes that has something to do with the beater.

N. B. Murphy: I agree with him that as to how fast you run your beater varies. If you are trying to get your cotton clean you can hit your cotton harder than you can if you are trying to get strength. Now, we can, I think, come to an understanding about the number of blows per inch. Somebody said just now about 54 blows on the breaker and 60 on the finisher, or something like that. The card beater I always found would 55 to 60 blows per inch; on the blade beater between 35 and 40. The card beater does not hit the cotton like a blade, though; it is more like a comb. And that is why I think you cannot hurt to hit it a less stroke with the card beater than a blade.

Now, about this cotton, we haven't had any trouble about this immature cotton or badly ginned cotton, but last year I had a whole lot of trouble with it, and it went clean on through into our roller and got into the spinning and our weights went all to pieces and our strength went



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all to pieces. We found that if we bought cotton from certain sections we would hit this bad cotton. I believe the bulk of it is immature cotton. The way I found out was pulling staple. I would pull it out and it would measure my full length and the first thing I knew it would shrink back up, and it won't draw out at all. And we found that that cotton was coming from Mississippi and Texas. Northern Georgia and Tennessee and along in there we got good cotton from them. And I believe that that is the same trouble that this gentleman was having this year with the same cotton that we had last year.

Member: Would it be in order to get an expression of opinion as to cotton this year. I think maybe a few others might admit it. And I like to get a vote on that.

H. H. Boyd: I think we could get something to satisfy these men's questions over here by putting the thing more direct to them. Now, then, take staple cotton. I have used all carded work and I didn't have as much trouble as some of these men do with the knits. The knits are in the cotton. And the knits are put in by the machines. Your pickers will put in knits. And you can put in knits with your cards. Now, that may seem very funny, but you can cut knits in by your combbers the same as you can by your cards. Suppose we go back again to the point. Why, some time ago we were talking on short cotton and we thought at that time of running our beater, running a two-blade beater about 900 revolutions per minute with a less blow. And, of course, the harder you hit the cot-

ton the more you are going to break it. I cannot remember the number of beats.

Mr. Cobb: Around 900 on the finisher. Around 50 beats on the cotton. I would suggest that we separate that. And would not it be well to put it before the men and asked the men how many of them are running 900 revolutions with 50 beats on short cotton, and then starting from that to go over to the long cotton, and maybe can get something definite on that, something settled on that, how many beats and how hard a beat.

Chairman Dilling: We have run away over on our time on this. Suppose you get that information for us. How many of you will give that information, will experiment on that and get something just as definite as you possibly can.

Mr. Cobb: I would like to ask on that, Mr. Chairman, that you name the cotton you are running and how many revolutions your beater is running and also how many inches and how many beats per inch.

Chairman Dilling: The speed, type of beater, the beats per inch that you are giving it, and the cotton that you are using.

Who prefers a plain grid bar to a pin? Hold up your hand if you prefer a grid to a pin? About evenly divided. I guess we will have to pass up this subject now of Opening and Picking and take up the subject of Cards.

On account of lack of space, the remainder of the discussions will appear in next week's issue. These subjects are carding, roving frames and drawing frames.

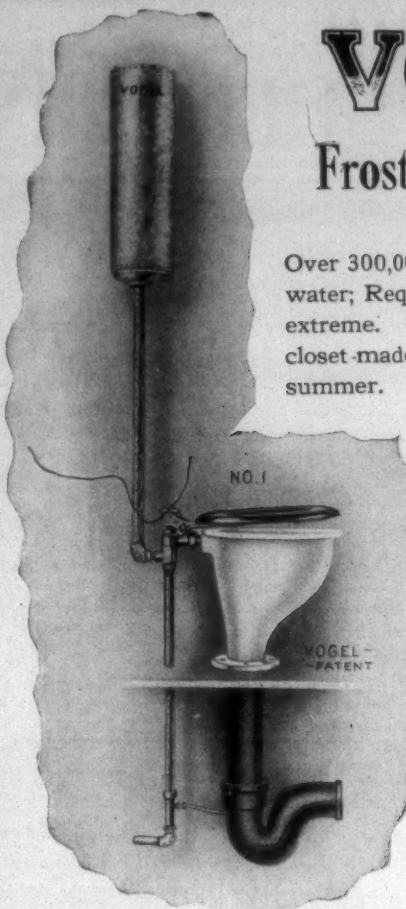
Those Present at Carders Meeting

Among those who attended the meeting of the Carders' Section of the Southern Textile Association at Charlotte last week were the following:

Adams, P. E., Asst. Supt., Superior Yarn Mills, East Monro, N. C.
Aldrich, A. J., Jr., Gen. Mgr., Aldrich Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C.
Allen, L. D., Night Spinner, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
Alexander, C. W., Overseer Spinning, Erwin Cotton Mills, Coolemees, N. C.
Alexander, J. W., Vice-Pres., Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Alexander, M. O., Supt., Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Amick, B. L., Supt., Cherokee Falls Mfg. Co., Cherokee Falls, S. C.
Anderson, L. E., Supt., Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Andrews, L. V., Supt., Red Bank Mill, Lexington, S. C.
Armfield, O. F., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Armstrong, J. F., Overseer Spinning, Effrd Mill Nos. 4 and 5, Albemarle, N. C.
Armstrong, M. H., Supt., Hanover Tread Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
Arney, R. H., Carder, Laboratory Mill, Columbia, S. C.
Ballard, J. M., Carder, Adrian Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C.
Ballard, T. A., Supt., Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
Barnett, J. D., Carder, Ella Mfg. Co.,

Shelby, N. C.
Barneycastle, A. E., Overseer, Elizabeth Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
Bigham, R. S., Salesman, Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Black, Stanley A., Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
Blair, W. G., Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.
Blaylock, C. B., Overseer Carding, Effrd Mill Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Albemarle, N. C.
Bobbitt, J. H., Jr., Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Boyd, H. H., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Bramlett, A. L., Textile Teacher, Chadwick-Hoskins, Charlotte, N. C.
Brantley, E. M., Carder, Standard Mill, Monroe, N. C.
Brigman, C. C., Gen. Overseer Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
Brooks, Fred P., Selling Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
Brown, C. F., Overseer Carding, Clifton Mill No. 3, Converse, S. C.
Buck, R. E., Sou. Mgr., Arnold Hoffman Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Bullaboy, J. L., Overseer Spinning, Cabarrus Cotton Mill, Concord, N. C.
Burnham, B. R., Supt., Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
Caldwell, J. B., Shipping Clerk, Mays Mills, Cramerton, N. C.
Campbell, C. D., Overseer Spinning,

Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cannon, C. E., Carder, Clifton, S. C.
 Carpenter, T. A., Carding Dept., Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.
 Carter, A. B., Mill Supplies, Gastonia, N. C.
 Cashion, L. G., Cramerton, N. C.
 Castleberry, W. P., Asst. Supt., Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C.
 Caubell, G. C., Overseer Carding, Ebird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Case, A. F., Section Man, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Champion, L. R., Carder, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Chester, P. A., Carder, Pinkney Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Church, M. L., Catlin & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cobb, Jas. O., Loom Fixer, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Cobb, W. W., Supt., Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.
 Cochrane, Fred R., Salesman, Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Conner, J. B., Overseer Spinning, Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Cornell, W. R., Electric Machinery, Charlotte, N. C.
 Covington, I. B., Supt., Florence Mill, Forest City, N. C.
 Cranford, Z. F., Overseer Carding, Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.
 Crolley, M. A., Overseer Carding, Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C.
 Curry, L. T., Gen. Overseer, Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mill.
 Dabbs, C. W., Night Carder, Franklin Mill, Concord, N. C.
 Darby, W. N., Supt., Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C.
 Denny, J. H., Salesman, Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Digby, T. J., Supt., Oakland Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Donaldson, J. R., Supt., Anderson Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.
 Dorn, J. L., Supt., Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.
 Dover, J. R., Jr., Supt., Ella Mill, Shelby, N. C.
 Durham, John F., American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
 Edwards, J. O., Gen. Overseer, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Elmore, J. A., Carder, High Shoals, N. C.
 Ensor, Milton, Supt., American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
 Escott, Albert, Editor, Cotton Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.
 Faylor, W. M., Salesman, National Gum & Mica Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Flack, T. D., Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
 Fleitmann, F. F. H., Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
 Fields, Jas. E., Carder, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
 Fowler, H. S., Carder, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Funderburk, L. A., Supt., Bearskin Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.
 Gardner, D. J., Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Garrison, D. T., Overseer Carding, Madora Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C.
 Gibson, L. B., Supt., Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
 Gilbert, L. R., Supt., Caraleigh Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.
 Glover, Fred W., Charlotte Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Grimes, W. T., Supt., Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Guinn, F. J., Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.
 Hames, J. W., Supt., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
 Hamrick, Lyman, Supt., Musgrove Mill, Gaffney, S. C.
 Heatherly, R. L., Overseer Carding, Erwin Cotton Mill, Cooleemee, N. C.
 Herrick, C. E., Gastonia, N. C.
 Hinson, J. A., Carder and Spinner, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.
 Hoffman, O. R., Overseer Carding, Dixon Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Holby, W. H., Dist. Mgr., S. K. F. Industries, Atlanta, Ga.
 Holland, N. W., Carder, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Holt, J. W., Supt., Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.
 Hooper, G. R., Supt., Jewell Mill, Thomasville, N. C.
 Hooper, L. G., Supt., Johnston Mfg. Co., N. Charlotte, N. C.
 Huskey, Robt., Carder, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
 Hill, D. H., Jr., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Jackson, Frederick, Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Johnson, O. L., Traveling Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
 Jones, D. C., Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Kale, F. S., Spinning, High Shoals Co., High Shoals, N. C.
 Lee, W. P., Supt., Pinkney Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 LeGrand, R. T., Supt., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
 Lockman, C. R.
 Long, J. B., Overseer Carding, Wiscassett Mill No. 4, Albemarle, N. C.
 McAlpine, J. W., Spinning and Twisting, Atherton Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 McFalls, J. A., Supt., Ranlo Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 McGraw, J. E., Supt., Robinson Spinning Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 McLendon, M. H., Supt., Loray Cotton Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 McSwain, A. A., Spinner, Pinkney Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 McSwain, W. G., Carder, Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
 Martin, L. C., Overseer Carding, Beaumont Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Massey, A. E., Supt., Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.
 Mauney, F. N., Cherryville, N. C.
 Mayes, G. H., Second Hand, Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Meacham, J. B., Atherton Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Miller, Geo., Mays Mill, Cramerton, N. C.
 Miller, G., Cotton Waste, Charlotte, N. C.
 Mitchell, Burton F., Overseer Spinning, Adrian Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
 Montgomery, H. T., Bearskin Mill, Monroe, N. C.
 Moore, John, Spinner, Musgrove Mill, Gaffney, S. C.
 Morehead, O. G., Overseer Carding, Henrietta Mill No. 1, Henrietta, N. C.
 Moore, T. B., Supt., Clover Mills Co., Clover, S. C.
 (Continued on Page 24.)



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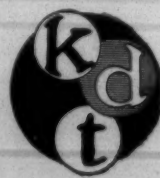
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922.

Would Gladly Trade Yarn Mill Managers for Farmers.

If we owned the yarn mills of the South we would gladly trade off about fifty of the yarn mill managers for fifty farmers or fifty small merchants because even if the farmers or small merchants did not know the difference between hosiery yarn and jute twine, they would have too much intelligence to habitually and continually sacrifice the profits of their stockholders.

If the farmer sold ten bales of hay to Mr. Jones in the city and when he made his next trip found that Mr. Jones was underselling him with his (the farmer's) own hay at every place he called, there would not be much chance for Mr. Jones to buy any more hay from that farmer. No matter how green or how much a rube any farmer has that much intelligence.

If a small town merchant sold a man a lot of goods at wholesale prices and then the man opened a store and undersold him, there would be no chance for that man to buy other goods from that merchant. It would be poor business and few small town merchants are lacking in intelligence to that extent.

"Certain large houses here commenced today buying large quantities of yarns for their own account. It is estimated between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 pounds of carded yarns in weaving and knitting counts of the ordinary grades have been picked up in the South by Philadelphia concerns in the last 24 hours. This buying is still going on."

This means that between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 pounds of Southern yarns have been sold at below cost to yarn speculators.

It means that Southern yarn mills including those who made the sales will for the next three months have to compete with these yarns in the speculator's hands.

"Customer is offered 10,000 pounds 20-2 skeins at 36 cents by ———"

& Co. Will you meet price?" will become a standard type of message and instead of getting 38 cents or 40 cents, the price of 36 cents will have to be accepted by the mill because yarn which in many cases came from the same mill will be offered in competition by speculators.

Having sold this 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds the yarn mills will begin to run full time and produce another 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds and thereby keep over the market the surplus that is holding down prices and forcing yarn mills to operate without profit.

It is fine business, is it not, and a magnificent display of intelligence and business acumen to deliver 8,000,000 pounds of yarn to speculators who will undersell the mills and then turn in to produce another 8,000,000 pounds in order to keep the weight of a yarn surplus upon the market.

Could any set of farmers or small town merchants do any more to ruin the yarn mill business than the aforesaid actions of men who are supposed to have experience and intelligence?

If the yarn mills would shut down

completely for awhile or run half time for the next thirty or sixty days they would allow the surplus yarn to be absorbed and could then get 45 cents for 20-2 easier than they now get 33 cents.

The yarn mill managers prefer, however, to deliver their present surplus to speculators at below cost and accumulate another surplus and then sit around and howl about bad times.

If it only injured the "boneheads" of the yarn manufacturing industry it would not make much difference but the man who runs his mill upon a business basis and does not deliver his yarns to the speculators has to suffer from the competition of the speculators and the yarn surplus.

Fifty clodhoppers from back woods farms in the place of fifty of our supposedly intelligent yarn mill managers would be a God send to the yarn industry of the South.

Many Tongues.

We note the following paragraph in a Providence (R. I.) paper:

"President McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America announced last night that a schedule of meetings has been adopted in order that the large crowds of strikers might be accommodated at the Labor Temple. Beginning Monday morning a general meeting for English speaking strikers will be held each day at 10 o'clock. Greek speaking strikers will gather in the East avenue hall at 12 o'clock each day. The Portuguese speaking strikers will meet daily at 2 o'clock in the same hall. At 4 o'clock each day Polish speaking strikers will meet."

It must be exceedingly hard on Thos. Failure McMahon, with his mania for talking and speech making, not to be able to address all the meetings.

Being himself foreign born, he doubtless knows many of their languages, but we doubt if he could make much of an impression upon a Greek or Polish audience.

We of the Southern cotton mills ought to be thankful that we all speak the English language and that we do not have to deal with the riff-raff and dagoes of Europe.

No matter how many languages they speak, it is a safe bet that Thos. Failure McMahon will get the idea across to each and every one that they must pay dues and that if they want anything to eat during the strike they should go out and beg for it.

If one of them should ask McMahon for the \$6 per week strike benefit to which they are entitled, it is a

New England Mill Men's Statement.

The following statement filed by certain of the Rhode Island cotton manufacturers give their attitude relative to the present strike:

"Feb. 21, 1922.

"To the Honorable Board of Mediation and Conciliation, Providence, R. I.:

"After careful consideration of the suggestions that we submit to arbitration the questions of hours of labor and wages prevailing in our various manufacturing plants, we feel that such a solution would not be conducive to the best ultimate interests of either employers or employees. The economy forces that have brought about the nation-wide deflation in prices of all commodities bear with the same force upon the cotton industry as upon the other industries of the nation.

"The price at which our goods must be sold is fixed by the open market. No arbitration can reach or affect this price. The adjustment of wages to enable us to meet market prices is a subject of thoughtful consideration by every manufacturer and improper adjustment means the ruin of our business and consequent idleness to all our employees.

"It would be manifestly unwise to leave the settlement of such an important question to the determination of outside parties who have little knowledge of the conditions under which our business is being conducted. No arbitration can give us any information which we do not already possess as to the wages which we can pay and keep the cost of production of our goods within a price at which they can be sold.

"If we submitted to arbitration, we should feel in honor bound to abide by the award of the arbitrators, but if that award is for a scale of wages higher than the one which we now offer, we should be compelled to cease operations, at least, to operate intermittently.

"We believe that the majority of our employees are willing to work at the wages we have offered, realizing that it is the best we can do under present conditions. We think this is proved by the fact that many mills in this and other States are now in full operation at the reduced schedule and that many of our employees have sought to work at the new scale of wages and have only been deterred from so doing by threats, intimidations and acts of violence in defiance of the laws of the State.

"While feeling compelled to decline arbitration, nevertheless we wish to assure the board of our willingness to co-operate with them in any effects they may make according to law to establish the facts which necessitated the reduction in wages made January 23."

Personal News

Prendergast, Tenn., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Glen Raven Mills, Glen Raven, N. C.

C. Barton has accepted the position of overseer of weaving No. 2 at the Cotton Mills Products Company, Natchez, Miss.

Thomas G. Pruitt, formerly of McColl, S. C., has become overseer of carding at the Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Glen Raven, N. C.

Stewart B. Wilson has been promoted from assistant secretary to secretary of the Piedmont Cotton Mills, Piedmont, S. C. He succeeds the late R. D. Sloan.

L. H. Hallman has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Lockhart Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Lockhart, S. C.

W. R. Thigpen has resigned as overseer of finishing at the Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. M. Kelly has been promoted from assistant superintendent of the Rainbow Manufacturing Company to night superintendent of the Ozark (Ala.) Manufacturing Company.

W. F. Campbell, formerly of

M. H. Carter as resigned as overseer of spinning at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga., a position which he had for two years, to accept a similar position at the Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss.

J. T. Fry, formerly of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C. He succeeds M. C. Phillips, who was recently promoted to superintendent, as noted.

Correction.

In a recent issue we reported that R. A. Field had been transferred from secretary-treasurer of the Newnan (Ga.) Mills and that L. H. Hill has been made general manager of this plant. A letter from the mill company states that these items are incorrect.

Address Wanted.

If John May, who formerly plumb-ed spindles for J. L. Matthews, when the latter was overseer of carding at Ozark, Ala., will communicate with Mr. Matthews, who is now carder and spinner at the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala., he will learn something of interest.

Jack Horner Accepts Position With Joseph Sykes Bros.

J. W. Horner, for many years representative of Ashworth Bros. in Georgia and Alabama, has accepted

a position as representative of Jos. Sykes Bros. in the same territory.

Mr. Horner has had long experience with card clothing and card room machinery and has a large circle of friends in the textile industry.

In Honor of W. A. Erwin, Jr.

Duke, N. C.—One of the most enjoyable events ever held in Duke was the one on Wednesday night, February 22, when W. A. Erwin, Jr., was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the "Official Family" of No. 2 Mills, as an appreciation of the esteem they have for him as manager. Covers for twenty-seven had been laid in the Recreation Room of the Library, the table being arranged in the shape of a large cross. The spirit of the day, Washington's anniversary, was in evidence on every side, flags being used for decorations, but the one that attracted most attention was the miniature cherry tree at the intersection of the two tables, cut down, with the hatchet beside it, just as it was when Washington made himself famous. This unique idea was the work of Mrs. W. H. Coffey. When supper was announced Misses Louise and Canolia Geddie, Gertrude Morgan and Myrtle Woodworth, with regalias, ushered the guests to their seats, where they found, besides the place cards, copies of old favorite songs. With Miss Mabel Woodworth accompanying on the piano, all sang "America," followed by a short prayer by Rev. N. M. McDonald. A three-course dinner was served and as the young ladies cleared the tables between each course the guests made the welkin ring with "My Bonnie," "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party," etc. As the last course was finished, E. H. Bost, superintendent of No. 2 Mills, made the announcement that in behalf of those present, he wished to present to Mr. Erwin a token of appreciation of the good feeling that existed, in the person of "Duke," who was led in by Mrs. Tillinghast, the librarian. "Duke" proved to be a handsome English setter. Mr. Erwin responded with a few words of grateful appreciation. W. A. Erwin, of West Durham, was an invited guest, and his personality and story telling added much to the pleasure of the evening.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mocksville, N. C.—A number of leading citizens here plan the organization of a company to build a cotton mill here.

McColl, S. C.—Marlboro Cotton Mills have started the erection of 25 three or four-room modern cottages for their operatives.

Macon, Ga.—Work has started on the erection of an addition to the cotton mill of the Juliette Milling Company, at Glovers, 25 miles north of Macon.

Philadelphia, Tenn.—The Philadelphia Hosiery Mill, recently organized here with a capital stock of \$25,000, contemplates increasing its capitalization \$10,000 for enlargements. Ed. Waller, formerly with Loudon Mills, at Loudon, Tenn., is manager. Infants' hosiery is manufactured.

Mobile, Ala.—One bonafide offer has been received by the State for the purchase of the prison cotton mill at Speigner, but it was not accepted because the amount offered was not regarded as sufficient. This statement was made by Governor Kilby in a general discussion of the plans of the State for the construction of cotton mill at Kilby prison, now in course of erection.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Since the opening of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company's winter weight ribbed underwear in mid-January for fall, 1922, the company has booked a volume of business far ahead of their bookings last year in the same length of time after the opening, it is announced. One of the outstanding features of the present opening is said to be the fact that practically every order thus far booked shows an increase over the total purchases of the same whole distributors last year. Increases are reported on all their numbers—men's and boys' union suits and men's two-piece garments. Their women's fine combed union suits and children's knit combination suits, both new this year, are well received.

Birmingham, Ala.—The services of J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C., have been secured to prepare plans and superintend construction of the 10,000 spindle cotton mill within the walls of the State penitentiary now being constructed near Montgomery. Work will begin about March 15.

Marion, N. C.—A new cotton mill about twice the size of the old Marion Mill is assured for Marion, it was authoritatively reported.

A tract of 300 acres has been purchased just east of the holdings of the Marion Mill, and surveyors are busy making certain surveys and plats for the large tract.

It is reported the Baldwin interests are fostering the financing of the new mill and that a number of local men are investing considerable amounts.

Princeton, W. Va.—The recently proposed Princeton Hosiery Mill Company is now pushing the working of organization, and reports on the work of procuring subscriptions are by no means discouraging. The terms and conditions under which persons subscribe are that no money shall be paid until sufficient amount has been secured to start building, and then not to exceed 20 per cent on the first call by the directors and 10 per cent a month thereafter until such subscription shall be paid in full. Among the local men who are incorporators are R. C. Sutherland, S. T. Bird, O. E. Susong, L. H. Vermillion, W. E. Epling, W. H. Roberts and L. G. Bowling.

Eastman, Ga.—Discovering recently that it has been operating in ignorance of the expiration of its charter, the Eastman Cotton Mills, a

corporation, has petitioned the Superior Court of Dodge County for an order reviving the charter originally granted May 28, 1900. The petitioners are C. H. Peacock, Mrs. O. E. Peacock, Mrs. W. N. Leitch for herself and as natural guardian of Bertha Leitch and Louise Leitch, G. W. Mozo, G. W. Mozo as trustee, T. H. Edwards, C. B. Edwards, S. C. Smyly, J. D. Cooper, J. W. Morris, Mrs. C. L. Peacock and O. C. Pound. The charter expired May 28, 1920.

Martinsville, Va.—The Martinsville Cotton Mill, which is now owned by the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, at a recent meeting, elected a new board of directors composed of Spencer Turner, of New York; C. D. W. Halsey, of New York; B. B. Gossett, of Charlotte, N. C.; A. J. Draper, of Charlotte, N. C., and E. C. Dwelle, of Charlotte, N. C. These directors will hold a meeting in a short time to elect officers.

It was at the directors' meeting that the resignations of H. N. Dyer and Irving M. Groves were transmitted. Mr. Dyer's resignation went into effect at once, while Mr. Groves' is effective March 1. It is the policy of the new owners of the mill to move the entire executive branch of the office force to Charlotte, N. C., and retain only a small clerical force at Martinsville, Va.

The Martinsville Cotton Mill was organized in 1909. Since its organization the company has paid to its common stockholders 136 per cent in cash dividends, and the common stock sold in 1920 for \$300 per share. Therefore, the original common stockholder who invested \$100 in the common stock of this company and held to it until March 1, 1920, when all of the stock was sold, received \$436 in cash. Not only has this company paid such handsome dividends but it has paid out in cash, for salaries and wages to labor up to the present time, \$956,489.63.

Fidelity Manufacturing Company Sold to Owners.

The Fidelity Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte, has been sold to the former owners by Capt. William Anderson, receiver. The price paid for the property was \$135,000.

The mill and property was offered at public auction some time ago, but

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Millbury, Mass.

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the prices bid for the machinery and for the buildings, in separate units, was so low that the sale was not reported to the court, the total of the bids being \$88,000. The owners, who include W. H. Belk, A. P. Rhyne and others, since the auction sale, made a flat offer of \$135,000 for the mill and it was accepted by the receiver.

A meeting to reorganize the company will be held at an early date.

Both Sides Reject Mediation Proposal to Settle Strike.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 28.—Representatives of the manufacturers and of both unions involved in the strike in cotton mills in Rhode Island late today rejected the proposition of the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation that the wage controversy be submitted to Judge J. Jerome Hahn, chairman of the board, as sole arbiter.

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 28.—A request for a congressional investigation of the New England textile industries will be made to the Senators and Congressmen from Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire by textile workers, Vice-President James Starr, of the United Textile Workers of America, said today after a conference with union officials. The co-operation of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will also be asked, he said.

Southern Textile Association to Meet at Wrightsville.

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., on June 2 and 3, the sessions to be held at the Oceanic Hotel.

The association has previously met at Wrightsville and it proved so popular a meeting place that it was decided by the officers to meet there again this year. Full details of the program and other features will be announced within a short while.

Textile Progress for January Shown

Washington.—Commerce and industry as a whole made further progress during January, according to figures received up to February 20, by the Department of Commerce, it was announced here.

Consumption of cotton by mills increased from 511,000 bales in December to 526,000 bales, the report says, while a year ago the January consumption was only 366,270 bales. Consumption of silk increased from 21,000 bales to nearly 34,000 bales in

the month, or fully 50 per cent greater than a year ago. With the exception of raw wool, textile prices tended to drop, compared with December.

Underwear Production is Larger.

The monthly production report of the Knit Goods Manufacturers of America shows an increase in production of winter and summer underwear of 2.1 per cent for the month of January, 1922, as compared with the month of December, 1921, and an increase of 62.7 as compared with the month of January a year ago.

The actual production of 55 mills for the month of January, 1922, 640,489 dozens, which amount is 169,277 dozens below normal.

Texas Cotton Acreage.

1. There will be some increase in acreage in Texas.
2. It is too early to make an estimate.
3. North Texas will just about hold its own compared with last year.
4. East Texas may decrease slightly.

5. South Texas will increase perhaps 10 to 15 per cent.

6. West Texas may increase 25 to 30 per cent. This depends upon the grain failing and the land going in cotton. Today, it looks like the winter wheat of West Texas is gone and it is too dry to sow oats. If it doesn't rain generally over all of West Texas this week, the cotton acreage will increase 25 per cent.

7. The State looks today like about 15 per cent increase. It is too early to guess any closer. We will be glad to advise you weekly, if you will but remind us.

Very truly,
Sherman Mfg. Co.,
By J. S. Wakefield.

Waco, Tex., Feb. 24, 1922.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Trust you will pardon the delay in replying to yours of February 3rd, referring to our views on the cotton acreage for Texas this year. We firmly believe that there is going to be a material curtailment in the acreage, as most farmers are in hard shape financially and the banks are going to be slow about advancing on a third crop, as we understand most

farmers are now two years behind with their accounts.

Very truly yours,
Waco Twine Mills.

Fewer Workers in Canadian Textiles

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 22.—There were fewer persons employed in the textile industries of Canada during January than in December, according to statistics issued by the Department of Labor. This situation was especially pronounced in Quebec Province. In New Brunswick, the cotton mills of Marysville and St. John continued to register increased activity, but in Milltown smaller staffs were reported. Slight increases in production occurred in the cotton mills at Yarmouth, N. S., and also in the hosiery and knit goods factories at Truro, N. S. The cotton mills in Montreal were not as busy on the whole, but at Sherbrooke, Magog, Montmorency Falls, and Valleyfield larger working forces were employed than in December. There was no change at Three Rivers, Que.

British Hosiery Mills Busy.

London.—Leicester is being compelled to refuse large American and Canadian orders for ladies' high grade hosiery because the demand exceeds the production and it is not possible to install new machinery because of lack of money, due to the burden of taxation. Nottingham and Hawick are busy, particularly with export trade in fine grades.

The general opinion in the cotton trade is that the cloth business is improving. While Near and Far Eastern and home trade commitments are small, a tendency to increase is noted, but the demand is insufficient to absorb the reduced output. China is more active than India.

Wool values at Bradford are easier without depressing the market. Users are waiting to cover at the lowest point. Optimism is prevalent and a reduction in piece goods prices is confidently anticipated soon, due to the reduction in wages and the lower charges of wool combers.

In the Belfast linen market there is continued demand for damasks, crashes and towels from the United States. Prices are steady. Irish flax is being offered at from 15 to 23 shillings for 14 pounds.

Steady improvement in the home trade is reported by the wholesale dry goods men. Retail trade is steady and big business is anticipated during the week of the royal wedding.



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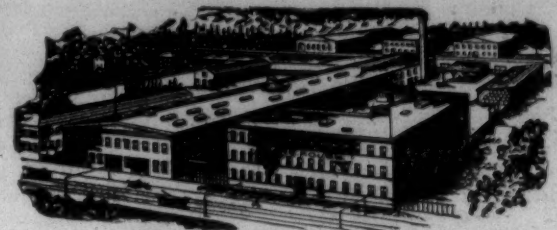
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Textile Alliance Explains Reparation Dye Situation.

In a letter to Senator Shortridge, chairman of the Senate committee, the Textile Alliance explains in detail the part it has taken in the reparation dye situation and points out the danger of the German monopoly gaining full control of the market for importable German dyes. The more important parts of this letter are given below:

"The textile trades of the United States acting through their agent and representative, the Textile Alliance, Inc., are desirous, pursuant to Senate resolution 77, 'to investigate the activities and methods of importers of dyes from Germany, and their agents, etc.,' to place before the Senate Judiciary Committee certain facts regarding the activities in question. A condition has arisen in regard to so-called 'reparation dyes' of utmost immediate concern to the American consumer.

"It is certain that unless Governmental action be taken promptly to prevent it the German monopoly acting through agents or representatives here will again gain full control of the market for importable German dyes. It is this situation, menacing the whole textile industry, regarding which the Textile Alliance, Inc., is now prepared to submit evidence, in order that your committee may recommend adequate measures to avert the serious loss to the American people involved and the development of a condition whereby the American consumer will once again become a hopeless and helpless tributary to the *Inter-Sen Gemeinschaft*.

"Before explaining to the committee the origin, scope and function of the Textile Alliance, Inc., and the duties which it has been carrying on, not only for the textile trades, but as the designated agency of the United States, we desire to state that the Textile Alliance has not been concerned with any legislation pertaining to the dye industries and that neither the Alliance nor any of its officers have taken any action of any kind or character regarding

embargoes and tariffs. The Textile Alliance, Inc., is here primarily concerned with that portion of the resolution which aims at disclosing the methods of importers of dyes from Germany and with the elucidation of the activities of the German dye monopoly regarding the so-called 'reparation dyes' which have resulted in the stoppage of 80 per cent of the shipments of those dyes to the United States.

"With the desire of aiding the committee in the fullest and most complete investigation we respectfully submit the following statement:

"(1) The Textile Alliance is a non-profit membership corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, February 24, 1914, and having originally for its members the nominees of the five principal textile associations of the United States, to which others have been added from time to time.

"(2) At first the efforts of the Alliance were devoted to the exposure of corruption, then prevalent in connection with the sale of mill supplies.

"(3) Shortly after the beginning of the European war, the British Government, in carrying out its blockade of the enemy, placed restrictions against the exportation of various commodities from British territory, including wool, of which the United States produces only about one-half of its requirements, being largely dependent upon British supplies for the remainder.

"(4) These restrictions were relaxed in favor of certain neutral countries whose governments had given assurances against re-exportation to the enemy.

"(5) In the absence of such assurances from the United States Government, the British Government relieved the situation by making arrangements for the same purpose with American recipients through their various American trade associations, which the British Government considered nationally representative of their respective trades.

"(6) Accordingly the British Gov-

ernment made such arrangements with the Textile Alliance, first in regard to wool and subsequently regarding woolled skins, jute, burlap, flax, cotton and other commodities, permitting their shipment to the United States consumers through the Textile Alliance.

"(7) These arrangements continued in full operation until a short time after the United States entered the war, when the United States Government undertook control of imports and exports, making the continuance of the arrangements between the British Government and the Textile Alliance unnecessary, and they were terminated.

"(8) When the United States undertook the control of imports and exports and of the distribution of raw materials, in order to make them available for the prosecution of the war, conserve tonnage and prevent trading with the enemy, the War Trade Board, deeming it expedient to utilize the facilities of the trade associations that were already conversant with the trades and with the work to be performed, requested the Textile Alliance to act as consignee for various imported materials, including wool, animal hair, cotton, jute and flax; to release them only upon guarantees to be determined by the board and to furnish information to the board.

"(9) Thus evolved the status of the Textile Alliance as the trade medium for the distribution of controlled supplies to recipients in the United States.

"(10) Following the armistice the Allies impounded the stocks of dyes at the dye factories in Germany, about 20,000 tons in all.

"There being need for these supplies, it was arranged about August, 1919—independent of the peace treaty—that the Allies should have a share of these dyes, not exceeding one-half of each color, at moderate prices, not to be paid to the Germans, but to be credited to Germany against reparation account. The remaining one-half of the dyes was later released to the Germans. Ultimately the Allies' portion not taken by them reverted to the Germans.

There were two partitions of the impounded stocks commonly referred to as the first and second apportionments.

"(11) Notwithstanding that it did not participate in reparations, the United States was allotted a part of the Allies' share of these dyes. Such dyes were then urgently needed in the United States and not promptly available from other sources, as German production was said to be very scant for want of raw materials.

"(12) Without any solicitation on its part, the Textile Alliance was requested by the War Trade Board section of the Department of State to undertake, and it did undertake to order, pay for (to reparation commission) and deliver so much of these dyes from the 'first apportionment' as had been applied for by American consumers under conditions set forth in exhibits E and F.

"The purpose of the department in selecting the Textile Alliance was subsequently stated in the department's letter of August 17, 1921, to be as follows:

"Among other reasons, the Textile Alliance, Inc., was selected to supervise the importation and distribution of reparation dyes because of the provision in its charter which states that one of the objects of the Textile Alliance, Inc., is:

"The protection of mill owners and operators from and the prevention and reform of abuses, unjust and unlawful exactions, deceptions and frauds in the manufacture and sale of mill supplies, and the prevention and prosecution of unlawful, illegal and improper actions, misdemeanors and crimes in connection therewith."

"(13) Consumers' orders for certain colors were in excess of the amounts obtainable from the 'first apportionment.' The balance was supplied by the German manufacturers at high prices, paid direct to them under an option given to Dr. Charles H. Herty, a special representative of the United States Government, by Mr. Carl von Weinberg, head of the German dye industry. This option was exercised by the



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Textile Alliance upon the authority of the Department of State. The option ended with the completion of the first series of orders, placed in January, 1920.

“(14) As an indication that the exigency existing at that time, which caused concerted efforts by consumers through a central organization, was fully recognized by all, we beg to quote from communication of two parties most prominent in the importation of German dyes.

“(a) Excerpt from a letter addressed to Mr. B. R. Price, of the Textile Alliance, under date of November 1, 1919, by Mr. H. A. Metz, of Messrs. H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., of New York:

“A great many of our customers have turned their allocations over to me and I have obtained permits for importing various of the vat colors I have informed them all my only desire was to supply their needs and that if the Textile Alliance, Inc., could give prompter service or lower prices than we could I would advise them to turn their allocations over to the Textile Alliance.”

“(b) Excerpts from a circular under date of November 22, 1919, signed ‘Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Frederick Kuttroff, secretary.’

“The public press has recently reported that Dr. Hertig obtained an option on indanthrene dyes. These reports are apparently erroneous, and we have today received information from abroad that no option has been given for indanthrene dyes. We are in a position to procure a substantial quantity of these goods. Licenses were originally issued to us, we placed orders abroad, and we procured export licenses. However, in our desire to accelerate deliveries of these dyes to our customers, we surrendered many export licenses to the Textile Alliance.”

“(15) Orders of American consumers had not entirely absorbed the ‘First Apportionment’ of impounded supplies available to this country. There remained very desirable colors not made here. Unless taken by the United States, within a time too limited to ascertain the wants of American consumers, these would have reverted to the Allies for them to retain what they wanted, and release the rest finally to the Germans.

“(16) To avoid serious injury to American consumers that would have resulted from abandoning these dyes, I made an offer addressed to the Hon. Albert Rathbone, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, then in Paris, to personally underwrite the dyes to the extent of \$100,000 without any gain whatever to myself, upon condition that the dyes be disposed of as directed by the Secretary of State and that the surplus proceeds be devoted to a public purpose, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, or paid to the United States Treasury.

“(17) In view of this offer, the Department of State, being aware of the loss that would have resulted had these dyes reverted to their source, and on account of their value for internal use or resale, and being unable itself to purchase and dispose of the dyes, authorized the

Textile Alliance in its private capacity to do so, in a letter under date of April 10, 1920, signed by Hon. Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State.

“(18) Further underwriting became necessary. This could not be obtained unless the surplus proceeds were devoted to educational and scientific purposes. To this the Department of State agreed in a letter dated June 7, 1920, signed by Hon. Bainbridge Colby, the Secretary of State, authorizing:

“One-fourth to be devoted by the Textile Alliance to educational and scientific purposes.

“Three-fourths to be paid into the United States Treasury upon condition that the Secretary of State recommend to Congress that this money be devoted to educational and scientific purposes.”

“No surplus proceeds have yet been distributed and no profit whatever accrues to the underwriters or to the Textile Alliance.

“(19) Upon the authority and request of the Department of State contained in its letter, dated July 30, 1920, signed by Hon. Norman H. Davis, Under Secretary of State, the Textile Alliance, undertook the purchase and distribution of the remaining ‘Apportionment’ of impounded stocks, as well as the Reparation dyes allotted to the United States from subsequent daily production.

“(20) The dye operations of the Textile Alliance, including its finances, the selection of dyes to be purchased, selling, etc., were under the complete supervision of the Department of State, constantly exercised.

“(21) In October, 1921, Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., filed a protest with the Department of State against the operation of the Alliance. Subsequently, on January 4, 1922, Mr. Nathan, their counsel, stated to the alliance that he and his client, through their protest, were the sole cause of the discontinuance of the Department of State's arrangement with the alliance. This arrangement was terminated December 14, 1921, signed by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, the Secretary of State, in which it is stated:

“The Department's action in terminating this arrangement is not due to dissatisfaction with the conduct of the affairs of the Textile Alliance.

“It may be added that the Department of State has no objection to the purchase of dyes from the Reparation Commission by the Textile Alliance or other non-profit-making organizations, and it is today sending a cablegram to Mr. Boyden, requesting him to make this statement to the Reparation Commission.”

“Subsequently the Department of State informed Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., of New York, that it had no objection to their receiving dyes from the Reparation Commission, which owns them under the terms of the Treaty of Peace. The Department's letter was so used by Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., that within two weeks thereafter it enabled this firm to create the impression that it has

(Continued on Page 26)

Those Present, Etc.

(Continued From Page 17)

- Moore, W. S., Supt., Henrietta Mill No. 4, Henrietta, N. C.
 Morris, H. E., Salesman, Brown St. Onge, Providence, R. I.
 Mullimax, J. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Murphy, N. B., Asst. Supt., Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
 Murphy, P. P., Peerless Mfg. Co., Lowell, N. C.
 Owens, W. R., Overseer Carding, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Padgett, W. M., Overseer Weaving, Chadwick Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.
 Palmer, Jeff, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Parish, J. Ross, Carder, Clover Mills Co., Clover, S. C.
 Parker, G. P., Overseer Carding, Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
 Parker, J. W., Carder, Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.
 Peasley, Chas. D., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Perry, H. M., Salesman, Detroit Graphite Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Philip, R. W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Phillips, J. T., Overseer Spinning, Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Player, J. D., Supt., Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.
 Potter, E. M., Sales Engineer, S. K. F. Industries, Charlotte, N. C.
 Presswood, J. R., Spinner, Mays Mill, Cramerton, N. C.
 Price, O. F., Carder, Ruby Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Pruitt, Thos. G., Spinner and Carder, Gastonia, N. C.
 Pruitt, W. J., J. T. Tice Co., LaPutnam, G. R., Dallas, N. C.
 Grange, Ga.
 Quick, J. A., Carder, Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Ragsdale, B. N., Supt., Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
 Ray, E. S., Dorothy Mfg. Co., Dallas, N. C.
 Reynolds, J. W., Overseer Spinning, Johnston Mfg. Co., N. Charlotte, N. C.
 Rhyne, C. Q., Asst. Supt., Mason Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Richie, A. P., Supt., Dixon Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Riley, E. C., Carder, Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.
 Roberts, H. H., Carder, Peerless Mfg. Co., Lowell, N. C.
 Roberts, J. C., Overseer Spinning, Lowell Cotton Mill No. 2, Lowell, N. C.
 Roberts, T. H., Carder, Atherton Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Robinson, E. C., Overseer Spinning, Mays Mill, Cramerton, N. C.
 Rodgers, G. M., Spinning Dept., Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.
 Rogers, B. M., Overseer, Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Rutzler, Geo. F., Rep., Charlotte Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Scott, John F., Supt., Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.
 Self, D. L., Carder, Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Sellers, J. A., Carder, Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
 Sherard, W. M., Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
 Singleton, R. H., Carder and Spinner, Alpine Mill, Morganton, N. C.
 Smith, J. D., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Snow, G. B., Salesman, Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Sparks, W. D., Overseer Carding, Gluck Mill, Anderson, S. C.
 Spencer, R. Lee, Gastonia, N. C.
 Spratt, R. G., Salesman, Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Springs, L. A., Mgr., Union Mills, Maiden, N. C.
 Story, W. T., Supt., Calhoun Falls Mfg. Co., Calhoun Falls, S. C.
 Stroud, John S., Asst. Mgr. and Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleen, N. C.
 Sullivan, O. A., Overseer Carding, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Sullivan, R. L., Supt., Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Summerell, J. N., Mays Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.
 Summey, S. A., Supt., Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Terryberry, E. M., So. Agt., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Thomas, C. P., Overseer Carding, Fairmont, S. C.
 Thomas, S. C., Salesman, Seydel Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Thomason, F. L., Salesman, N. Y. and N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomason, L. W., N. Y. and N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thompson, J. L., Overseer Carding, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Thompson, N. F., Overseer Spinning, Efford Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Tillett, John, Jewell Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
 Timmerman, E., Carder, Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.
 Todd, F. C., Supt., Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Underwood, B. F., Overseer, Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.
 Wade, J. H., Overseer Carding, Franklin Mill, Concord, N. C.
 Wagstaff, O. L., Supt., Amazon Mill, Thomasville, N. C.
 Waits, E. G., Overseer Carding, Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C.
 Ward, Chas., Carder, Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Ward, Jas., Charlotte, N. C.
 Wardell, W. B., Overseer Carding, Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.
 Ware, H. D., Mays Mill, Cramerton, N. C.
 Webb, S. P., Carder, Superior Yarn Mill, East Monro, N. C.
 White, C. C., Overseer Carding, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
 Whitley, W. P., Overseer Spinning, Franklin Mill, Concord, N. C.
 Williams, D. I., Supt., Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Williams, J. M., Machinery Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
 William, W. N., Supt., Lincoln and Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.
 Willis, H. H., Cotton Specialist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.
 Willis, T. M., Carder, Elm Grove Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.
 Wise, H. W., Carder, Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Wofford, B. F., Overseer Spinning, Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Woolley, Jas. M., Business Mgr., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Wooten, C. C., Carder, Lowell Mill No. 2, Lowell, N. C.
 Young, A. W., Supt., Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.
 Young, C. M., Treas., Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.

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It can be freely stated without fear of contradiction that there never was a time when, in all industries, and particularly that dealing with the production of textiles, the need of urgent economy was so great as it is today. The conditions of the world markets are such that it is difficult for anyone, other than the confirmed and inveterate optimist, to discern the alleged silver lining to the appallingly dark cloud of trade depression which hangs over us.

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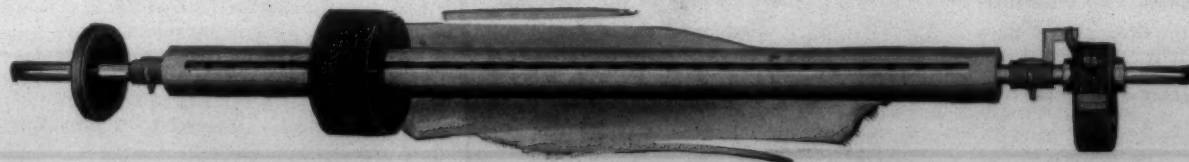
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ey, and correspondingly difficult to save it.

Nor is it easy to see how important economies can be effected. "Cuts" have been made everywhere, and organization has been overhauled times without number in order that all that is wasteful in production may be eliminated.

And yet, when all is said and done, there still remains one direction in which very substantial saving can be accomplished — the mechanical department; by which is meant plants, machinery, appliances, equipment and all that goes to the fabrication of woven or spun material.

Strangely enough, many works managers, directors of production, and manufacturers are unaware of the truly amazing strides that science has made during the last decade in the restoration and reconstruction of mechanical devices constructed of any of the industrial metals. Admittedly it is not easy to keep pace with inventions and discoveries, but in cases where these things contribute directly to prosperity it is curious that they are not noted and instantly adopted.

The time has passed when machinery must be scrapped—unless and until it is obsolete, of course. There is not a member, part or component in aluminum, alloy steel, cast iron, wrought iron, gun-metal, bronze, etc., which, whatever its condition, cannot be rapidly and economically rehabilitated so as to yield precisely 100 per cent efficiency.

This is a big claim, and it would be folly to make it unless it could be substantiated, proved, and supported by actual achievement.

It is now something like 20 years since scientific welding—or autogenous fusion, as it is sometimes designated—was first put to practical use, and though each year sees a vast increase in the number of machinery users who rely upon this process entirely for the repair and maintenance of plant, there are still many who fail to appreciate and utilize it. As a consequence they are dependent upon that most wasteful and unsatisfactory of methods—replacement. If a machine is disabled through a fractured or worn member they see no alternative but to purchase a new machine or part. Now this, we do not hesitate to say, is nothing short of wild extravagance; it is reasonable, wanton, and wholly inexcusable, in face of the fact that 98 per cent of all mechanical breakdowns are remediable by the application of scientific welding—whether the component be rusty or bright, old or new, fractured or worn. Such repairs, if executed by skilled operators, working under the immediate direction of an expert metallurgist, and having at their disposal complete equipment for each of the half dozen processes required, are not only rapidly done—thereby precluding the possibility of a "shut down"—but the outlay entailed is usually a small fraction of the cost of replacement. Add to this the fact that welding done by specialists is permanent and in every respect equal to new, and the immense advantage of this method of plant and machinery maintenance is evident.

It is not possible in the compass

of a short article to treat this subject in a technical way, giving the "why" and "wherefore" of the qualities of autogenous fusion; but perhaps enough has been said to indicate that welding handled by competent craftsmen is an important factor in the reduction of upkeep charges, and the preservation of machinery in its highest efficiency.

The following list of machines used in the textile industry, though merely representative and in no sense complete, may serve to show the scope and utility of this system of maintenance. All have been more or less extensively repaired, and all are producing to capacity—many have been running continuously for years under conditions of actual overloading.

All power units, whether coal, oil, petrol, gas or electric. Boilers (all descriptions), furnaces, mechanical stokers, conveyors, elevators, runways, bundling presses, winders (all kinds), linen, cotton, calico and cloth looms, turbines, fans (all kinds), plaiting machines, breaking-up and waste machines, sizing, dyeing and washing machines, strippers, slitting and rewinding machines, hocking machines, tow spreaders, reelers, doublers, wool washers, spooling machines, rollers, scutchers, warping machines, printing machines, cloth presses, carding machines, mules, openers, balers, gassing frames, twistors (ring and flyer), calender machines, bleaching machines; all transport units, steam, petrol or electric (engine and all other metal parts).

In conclusion, it is necessary to utter a note of warning. An im-

mense amount of harm has been done to the science of autogenous fusion, progress has been greatly hindered, and much valuable machinery has been irreparably damaged, by those "one process" men and others who have no welding qualifications whatsoever—who claim to effect all kinds of repairs in this manner.

It should be remembered that autogenous fusion is an exceedingly scientific and highly technical process, which, from start to finish, bristles with innumerable difficulties, and it is quite impossible for any man—however skillful he may be at engineering—who does not possess special knowledge of metallurgy, and the behavior of industrial metals under high temperature treatment, to do an entirely satisfactory welding repair.

Scientific welding means that machinery is kept in constant commission—with an absolute minimum loss of hours—at less than half the cost of replacement. It means the permanent restoration of a machine to its pristine condition, it means the avoidance of dislocation and disorganization when repairs have to be done, as, in most cases, such work can be carried out in a few hours without dismantling or taking down.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

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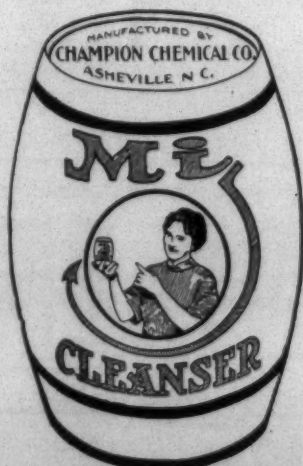
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Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
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Textile Alliance Explains Reparation Dyestuffs Situation.

(Continued from Page 23.)

the support and consent of the Department, and on January 27, 1922, the Reparation Commission requested the American delegation to ask the Department of State by cable to name the organization which in its view fulfilled the conditions necessary for delivery of dyestuffs on Reparation account. The British delegate suggested that the commission should say to the United States that the commission cannot take the responsibility which the United States Government refuses to take. Thus the department's refusal to discriminate between commercial firms and those acting without profit in the public interest, or alternately, its failure to handle the dyes through some government agency, a specious neutrality, results in favor of the German monopoly.

"(22) Following the Department's action in terminating agreement with the Textile Alliance, the various trade associations of consumers passed resolutions, and sent them to the Department of State, setting forth their desires that the importations of reparation dyes be continued either through a department of the Government, or by the Textile Alliance, or other non-profit-making organizations of the consuming trades.

"(23) The Department of State did not then undertake to carry on this work itself, and the Textile Alliance endeavored to do so.

"Encouraged by the decision of the Department of State, Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., applied to the commission for dyes. That company's application to the Commission induced applications from other American importers. As a result of these applications the Commission has indicated that it is not disposed to sell to American applicants indiscriminately and has intimated that if it did so it would charge full market prices, meaning German export prices, to every one, including the Alliance, instead of the lower and more dependable prices to be had if the United States Government of the Textile Alliance were the sole recipient.

"(24) It would not be possible to pay the Reparation Commission full German export prices and compete with the German dye manufacturers. Obviously, if the Commission charged such prices the result would be that all reparation supplies to America would be shut off. This condition Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., undoubtedly foresaw and intended to create by their opposition to the Textile Alliance and by their application to the Commission, realizing as Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., did that the Department of State would not undertake the work itself and that the Reparation Commission has heretofore recognized but a single recipient for each country.

"(25) The importing dealers in applying to the Reparation Commission for Reparation dyes, offered to handle them at cost plus 10 per cent. The Textile Alliance's experience with reparation colors has shown conclusively that the high cost of

handling the relatively small quantity of such colors renders it impossible to handle them without loss on a 10 per cent basis. However, a completely re-established monopoly could well afford to take a temporary loss on the sale of reparation dyes in order to eliminate their competition for the future and to destroy the protection against the monopoly which the Versailles Treaty contemplated. The Textile Alliance has always been willing, subject to the consent of the Department of State, to distribute its importations through dealers or importers, charging them the same prices as consumers. Since the termination of the arrangement with the Department of State the Alliance has informed the Department of State that if permitted to receive reparation dyes it would undertake to supply dealers and importers on a discount basis that would offer them proper and fair remuneration for their services. Therefore, it is obvious that if they continue to demand the privilege of doing business at a loss, Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., at least, are actuated by an ulterior motive.

"(26) The Textile Alliance does not seek to continue this work itself. On the contrary, it has repeatedly endeavored to have the work taken over by a Government department.

"However, if the work is not taken over by a Government department and if the dealers can obtain their supplies through the Alliance on more favorable terms than they proposed to the commission, and if the commission will sell to the United States on the low basis only through a single applicant, then it is self-evident that Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc.'s, persistence can only be with the determination of destroying the benefits that may be derived from the reparation supplies and driving the business into the hands of the German dye monopoly.

"(27) The memorandum and annexes of 'Exhibit Q' show that Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., are regarded by the German dye monopoly as the 'sole importers of the products manufactured by Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik; and that the German dye monopoly has endeavored to keep the dyes purchased through the State Department's representative under the 'Herty option,' and the reparation dyes, from the American market.

"(28) We sincerely trust that the searching investigation of your committee may bring to light the full facts and enable interested American trades to understand and combat the pernicious conditions which enable a single German concern with American affiliations to control detrimentally an enormous American industry in opposition to its unanimously expressed desire.

"(29) On behalf of American consumers of dyes the Textile Alliance respectfully requests that under the powers granted to your committee by resolution of the Senate the committee will recommend:

"(a) Such legislation as will curb the effort of the Interessen Gemeinschaft to re-establish its monopoly in the United States through its rep-

resentatives in the United States.

"(b) The establishment of an agency, preferably through a Government Department, to continue the importation and distribution of reparation dyes in furtherance of the purpose of Annex 6 of the Treaty of Versailles and the Reservations of the Treaty between the United States and the Germans.

"(30) The representatives of the Textile Alliance, Inc., will appear before your committee at any time and present the exhibits herein referred to and such data and documents as the committee may desire."

Germany Experiences New Boom in Textiles.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—German wholesalers of textile goods are experiencing a new boom, due to the retailers' rush to purchase because of an expectation that prices are going to go higher.

A. S. Staley Mfg. Co. Opens Spartanburg Office.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., manufacturers of corn products, have announced the opening of a branch office, Room 508, Andrews-Law Building, Spartanburg, S. C., under the management of George A. Dean.

Herbert Midley Visits South.

Herbert Midley, president of Howard Brothers, Worcester, Mass., well known manufacturers of card clothing, is on a visit to the Southern textile territory. Mr. Midley was at Greenville this week, where he had a conference with E. M. Terryberry, Southern representative of Howard Bros. Mr. Terryberry reports that the growth of the company's business in the South is steadily increasing.

British Dividends.

London, Feb. 19.—The following dividend actions have been taken:

Times Spinning (Middleton). No dividend for past quarter. Previous three months 10 per cent per annum.

Dura Doubling (Rochdale and Oldham). Dividend of 2/9 per share for past half year (10 per cent per annum). Six months ago similar dividend.

Carpet Looms Busier; Other Woolen Plants Less Active in January.

Washington, Feb. 23.—With the exception of carpet and rug weaving, activity decreased in the woolen industry during January, it is shown in the active and idle wool machinery report of the Bureau of the Census, made public today and which contains reports from 1,002 manufacturers as of February 1 last.

All looms, with the exception of carpet and rugs, showed increased inactivity over January 3, the previous report, and a further increased inactivity over the report as of December 1 last.

Percentage of idle machinery to the total reported by groups was shown on February 1, as follows:

Wide looms, 34.3 per cent; narrow looms, 27.2 per cent; carpet and rug looms, 22.4 per cent; woolen cards, 26 per cent; worsted combs, 18.3 per cent; woolen spindles, 27 per cent, and worsted spindles, 14.3 per cent.

Mill Owners and Strikers Are Told to End Deadlock.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 25.—The State Board of Mediation and Conciliation today called on mill owners and strikers to end the deadlock which has closed many Rhode Island textile mills for the last five weeks by placing the entire dispute in the hands of Judge J. Jerome Hahn as sole mediator. Judge Hahn is chairman of the board. The board proposed that the strikers return to work at once under a tentative wage scale to be set by Judge Hahn, that the final wage decision should not be retroactive, that both mill owners and strikers agree to abide by Judge Hahn's findings and that the hours of labor be left as before the opening of the strike. This appeal called for an answer from both sides not later than 4 o'clock Tuesday.

Federal Aid for Textile Industry Increased.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Increases in funds to be allotted the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce under the appropriations bill presented to the House yesterday by the appropriations committee, will, if passed by both House and Senate, allow Government aid to textile exporters and importers to be greatly increased.

Of the total increase in the appropriation for the bureau of \$304,900 for the year 1923, an increase of \$135,000 is for the commodity divisions. Secretary Hoover requested from Congress \$1,970,530 for the operation of the bureau, which request was approved by Director of the Budget, but the House committee cut this appropriation to \$1,533,410.

The textile division, which is headed by Edward T. Pickard, is regarded by bureau officials as most active, and will be expanded under the increased appropriation. The proposal to divide the present textile division into two divisions, one on wool and the other on cotton, will be dropped, due to the fact that the appropriation increase was not as great as had been sought.

Studies in textile markets of the world are made possible under the increased appropriation, according to bureau officials. Either one or two textile experts, to be selected by the textile industry itself, will be commissioned trade commissioners, and assigned to make extensive investigations of world markets for textiles which are not so well known.

Bobbins for Sale.

Several thousand warp bobbins with metal base. 7%-in. red top and 7%-in. blue top. Some practically new. Samples to interested parties. Warp, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Australian Cotton Cloth Market.

The 1921 exports of cotton cloth from the United States to Australia do not compare favorably with those of previous years. The total for 1921 (including ducks) was only 7,091,813 yards, compared with 14,238,320 yards in 1920, 10,710,747 in 1919, and 10,568,491 in 1918. The great decrease is due to three main causes: Overstocking in 1920; adverse conversion rates of sterling into dollars; and the increased preferential to the United Kingdom in the new Australian tariff which, though operative from March, 1920, was not finally confirmed until December, 1921.

Australia took 4,000,000 yards more of American cotton cloths in 1920 than it took in 1919 or 1918, and also imported, in that year, an abnormal supply from the United Kingdom. Six months ago the bonded warehouses, as well as the private stores of the cotton goods importers, were filled to the roofs with cotton piece goods.

Practically throughout 1921 imports from America were subject to a 20 to 25 per cent handicap as compared with British goods, owing to the fact that the Australian pound sterling was equivalent, on the average, to considerably less than \$4, instead of the normal \$4.86. This adverse factor was accentuated early in the year by a change in the method of appraising values for Australian customs duties. The customs authorities were compelled by the decision in the Stewart case to value American goods on the bank rate of exchange instead of on the par rate, which had been the previous practice. Furthermore, in the early months of the year, owing to exhaustion of Australian bank balances abroad, it was practically impossible to remit money for new orders of imported goods of any kind, the result of which is shown by the progressive decrease in exports of American cotton cloths to Australia in each successive quarter of that year. The new tariff admits British cotton cloths free of duty and charges American cotton cloths 15 per cent.

In the light of these facts, it is not surprising that American ex-

ports of cotton cloths to Australia have fallen to 70 per cent of their total in 1918 and 1919. Comparison with 1920 is futile, as it was far from a normal year.

The outlook for 1922 is not, however, as gloomy as conditions seem to imply. It is true that the British preferential of 15 per cent is now confirmed, but the adverse exchange handicap has been materially lightened by an improvement in the dollar value of the pound sterling by about 25 per cent from its lowest point, and the overstocks of cotton piece goods in warehouses have been greatly reduced. But the exporter of American goods of this class will have to quote bottom prices and show first quality samples to compete in the Australian market with the Manchester exporter, who has, in addition to the tariff and exchange advantages, the extremely valuable asset of long and very intimate association with the Australian wholesalers, many of whom are, in fact, English concerns.

A striking feature of the Australian imports of American cotton cloths in 1921 is the way in which goods dyed in the yarn have held up, with a total of 4,437,285 yards, while unbleached cloths fell from 4,376,609 yards in 1920 to 432,572 yards, or less than 10 per cent, in 1921. Since 1918, bleached cloths have steadily declined by more than 1,000,000 yards each year to 387,573 yards in 1921, while unbleached cottons increased progressively to the end of 1920, from which the drop has been precipitous. Unbleached duck has held its own fairly well, but bleached and colored duck have been in extremely low demand.

The largest orders for all classes of cotton cloths were placed in the first quarter of 1921, imports continuing to diminish from then until the end of November. Australian importers order six to nine months in advance, and as it is known that some orders have been placed recently, the customs figures of coming months may show a better status of American cotton cloths, although they will probably be well below that of the first quarter of 1921.—Commerce Reports.

The Mechanical Weather Man Says

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and weather may go
But Carrier makes
weather whether or no!"

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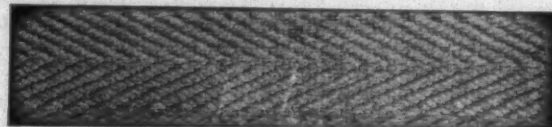
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Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
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- 15,000 7-in. by 3½-in. Lowell or Woonsocket Speeder Bobbins, New.
- 80 Section Beams, 26-in. Heads.
- All sizes of Pulleys and Hangers. Also Shafting.
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the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted whichever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Following the higher prices for cotton, the cotton goods markets were somewhat firmer last week and there was more activity in the unfinished end of the market.

Print cloths have recovered some of the ground lost recently, and higher prices were seen on sheetings. There was a good demand from bag manufacturers and converters and jobbers bought fairly well.

The demand for colored cottons also showed some improvement and cotton sheetings for export were firmer. The unsettled conditions in New England continues as an unfavorable factor. Improvement in the sale of wash goods was noted during the week. Bleached goods continued quiet and the wider sheeting from 4-4 to 10-4 sold more freely than the narrower widths. The demand for plain white goods was fairly good, while heavy, fancy goods continued slow.

There was a variety of small trading in cloths during the day. Narrow odd goods in print cloths continued in moderate demand and 27-inch 64x60s are now held at 5½¢ with 25-inch 56x44s quoted at 4½¢. Wide print cloths held steady at 8¢ for 38½-inch 64x60s and 9¢ for 68x72s. Some small business was reported on these numbers. On 4-yard 80s the market holds at 10½¢ and cloths at that figure seem to be more plentiful than they were when quoted 2¢ a yard higher a short time ago. On 72x76s the market rules quiet at 10¢.

Less business was done on sheetings but values hold very steady. Some houses now ask 8½¢ for 4-yard 48 squares for the bag trade. The bag manufacturers have bought the light weights rather than the usual heavy lines.

Sateens continue in better general demand and a wide variety of constructions is being purchased for many different uses. The gray goods have been relatively lower than some of the print cloth numbers made from similar yarns and the larger use of the goods of late has been seen in many channels in the finished state.

Fine goods were in light demand, most of the sales being small. Some odd lots of voiles and pans are being disposed of but the call is not general. Sales of 64x60 pajama checks were reported at 8½¢.

The seasonable demand for wash fabric is beginning. It has been slow in developing. Purchases are as yet confined to a few fabrics and the woven specialties are selling

better for the moment than many of the printed and other goods that make up the mass sales in normal years.

Such cloths as lawns, voiles and many others popular in other years are selling comparatively slowly, but there is a good call for tissues, gingham, ratines and some other woven specialties. In the nature of things traders say buying will continue later than usual this season as it began late and is governed by actual counter demands more largely than usual.

The consumption of cotton goods is not as broad as it was a year ago or two years ago, while production has been pretty well maintained until very recently, when curtailment began through strikes and inability to make a profit at current prices. The halting distribution has been due to the halting consumption. Converters of cotton goods have been in hot competition for a limited business and have not been selling finished goods freely even at close prices.

There was good inquiry in the Fall River print cloth market during the week, but manufacturers refused to meet the bids of buyers and the result was only moderate trading. Inquiry was especially strong in narrow goods on the basis of 4 cents for 10.55s. Buyers have evinced by slight tendency to come up to the market quotations, and mills persistently refused to consider any bid under the present prices.

For 44-inch, 48x48, 6.40, 7 cents is now the market; 5½¢ cents for 38½-inch, 44x40, 8.20 is being quoted for double cuts. There was good business in 25-inch prints.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s...	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s...	6
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s...	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s...	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s...	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s...	10½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	10½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.....	9½
Brown sheetings, Southern standard	11½
Tickings, 8-ounce	25
Denims, 2.20	17
Staple gingham	16½
Dress gingham	20a22½
Standard prints	11

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was rather dull as the week closed, although the new higher prices that were reached following the rise in cotton held firmly. There seems to be a general opinion that if cotton remains steady that the more active business of the week will continue, otherwise trade will slow down considerably.

There was fair inquiry for knitting yarns, which were reported as being slightly above the levels of the previous week. Both the underwear and hosiery trades followed the market closely and placed some fairly good orders. Irregularity in prices prevented a larger business. Reports in this market from the South indicated that the spinners had not received anything like the total business that was reported during the week, which is taken to mean that the greater part of the sales were made by holders of stock yarns.

Houses handling Southern carded yarns here are predicting several weeks of active business and consequent higher prices. They believe that an advance of 4, to 6 cents a pound will be seen shortly. During last week, 30-2s carded warps moved up about two cents. On the other hand combed yarns did not follow the rise in cotton. Prices here were said to be the lowest since September and very little business is being done at this time. Consumers of combed yarns are evidently holding off in the expectation of even lower prices, even though the mills are unable to make a profit at current levels.

Prices on yarns were quoted as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
10s.....30	@	2-ply 26s.....35	@
12s to 14s.....31	@	2-ply 30s.....37	@
2-ply 16s.....32	@	2-ply 40s.....52	@53

2-ply 20s.....33	@	2-ply 50s.....70	@74
2-ply 24s.....34	@		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
5s to 10s.....29	@	36s.....48	@50
10s to 12s.....30	@	40s.....50	@54
14s.....31	@	50s.....75	@
16s.....31	@	60s.....85	@
20s.....33	@		
24s.....34	@		
26s.....35	@		
30s.....37	@		

Southern Single Chain Warps			
6s to 10s.....30	@	22s.....33½	@
12s.....30½	@	24s.....34	@
14s.....31	@	26s.....35	@
16s.....32	@	30s.....37	@
20s.....33	@	40s.....52	@

Southern Single Skeins			
6s to 8s.....30	@	20s.....33	@
10s.....30	@	22s.....34	@
12s.....31	@	24s.....35	@
14s.....31	@	26s.....36	@
16s.....31½	@	30s.....38	@

Southern Frame Cones			
8s.....29	@	22s.....34	@
10s.....29½	@	24s.....35	@
12s.....30	@31	26s.....36	@
14s.....31½	@32	30s.....36½	@
16s.....32½	@	30s extra.....44	@
18s.....33	@	40s.....55	@
20s.....33½	@		

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 30s.....65	@	2-ply 60s.....95	@1 00
2-ply 36s.....70	@	2-ply 70s.....1 15	@
2-ply 40s.....75	@80	2-ply 80s.....1 20	@
2-ply 50s.....90	@95		

Combed Peeler Cones			
10s.....47	@	28s.....56	@
12s.....47½	@	30s.....60	@
14s.....48	@	32s.....62	@
16s.....49	@	34s.....64	@
18s.....50	@	36s.....66	@
20s.....51	@	40s.....68	@70
22s.....52	@	50s.....87½	@
24s.....53	@	60s.....1 00	@
26s.....54	@		

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins			
20s 2-ply.....37	@	36s 2-ply.....52	@
22s 2-ply.....38	@	40s 2-ply.....58	@
24s 2-ply.....40	@	45s 2-ply.....67	@
30s 2-ply.....48	@	50s 2-ply.....85	@

Eastern Carded Cones			
10s.....33	@	22s.....38	@
12s.....34	@	26s.....40	@
14s.....35	@	28s.....42	@
16s.....36	@	30s.....46	@
20s.....37	@		

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*"Warp Dressing Service
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Wanted.

Two 100 or 125 H. P. second-hand Tublar Boilers. Must be in first-class condition, for 125 pounds steam pressure. State age and present location. Also one 200 to 250 H. P. Corliss Engine. Williams-Brownell Planing Mill Co., Asheville, N. C.

Cotton Mills Wanted.

We have buyers at attractive prices for 10,000 spindle yarn mill, 20,000-30,000 spindle cloth mill. F. C. Abbott & Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Machinery Wanted.

Would like to communicate with mills having anything from breakers through and including winders for sale. A. S. Smoke, St. Matthews, S. C.

Wanted.

Position as tying-in machine operator. Eight years' experience; now employed. Can give references. "Tie," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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at HOPEWELL, Va.

New Tanks, long leaf pine or fir, 10'6" diameter bottom to 13' 1/4" bottom, 6'8", 7'9" and 11'6" high; all new and complete with round screw hoops and couplets, 2 3/4" stock. Let us have your inquiries. E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Special Products Division, 7038 DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del.

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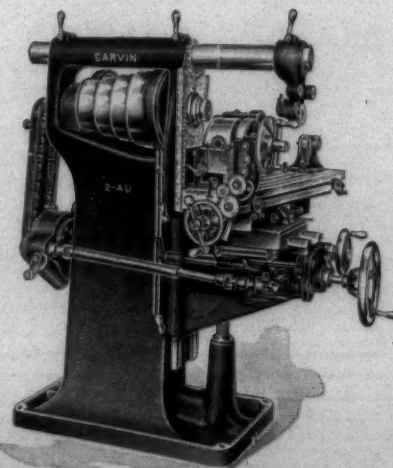
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Am 33 years of age, seven years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 3335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Can furnish satisfactory references as to past experience, ability and character. Address No. 3336.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or take place as assistant in large room. Good record over long term of years. Have handled many varieties of fabrics. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3337.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as second hand, but by experience and ability am capable of handling overseer's job. Good references. Address No. 3338.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on local cotton. Have had 29 years' experience in mill business, number of years as superintendent. Am 50 years old, married and have family of help. Can come at once. References. Address No. 3339.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling or winding. Young married man, age 30. Have been on some of best jobs in South. Am now general overseer spinning, spooling, twisting and winding. Good reasons for making change. Prefer mill in small town. Address No. 3340.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Can handle large or small job. Ten years' experience on most all kinds of white goods. Experienced on tire fabrics, and all kinds of goods for rubber trade. Best of references. Address No. 3341.

WANT position as superintendent in weave mill on white work, or would take place as overseer in large weave room. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3342.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer of large spinning room. Practical man of long experience who has always given satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3343.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Would consider second hand's place on large job. Excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3344.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain goods. Would not consider place less than \$30 per week. Now employed, but want larger job. Best of references. Address No. 3345.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding or spinning. Experienced, reliable and capable, and have excellent references from past and present employers. Address No. 3346.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience with good mills and can give excellent results. Best of references. Address No. 3347.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am experienced superintendent, now successfully operating a good mill, but wish a larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3348.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position with some of the best mills in the South. Can come on short notice. References. Address No. 3349.

WANT position as superintendent. Well fitted by training and experience to handle mill on any class of goods made in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3350.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now

employed. Have been superintendent and overseer for long period of years and always given satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 3351.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods, and can get quality and quantity production. Good habits, steady worker. Excellent references. Address No. 3352.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or overseer of carding and spinning. Have worked in mill more than 20 years. Over 10 years as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3353.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Capable man whose experiences covers many years in power plant work. Good references. Address No. 3354.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had over 25 years experience in card room, 15 as overseer. Can give satisfaction in every respect. Address No. 3355.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in textile steam power and electric plants, 3 1/2 years with U. S. ship yards. Can handle any size power plant in satisfactory manner. Best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 3356.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or both. Am at present overseer of carding and spinning, but have good reason for wishing to change. Good character, long practical experience and energetic worker. References. Address No. 3357.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium sized mill, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Young man, 36 years, but am thoroughly practical and have fine experience. Good references. Address No. 3358.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. Good references covering my experience, ability and character. Address No. 3359.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of carding and spinning on medium numbers, white or colored. Am 43 years old, 32 years experience, will go anywhere. Take small salary until I show what I can do. References. Address No. 3360.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take overseer of carding, spinning, or both. Now employed as overseer of carding in good mill, but wish to change to different locality. Good references. Address No. 3361.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, warping or cloth room. Mill experience covers more than 20 years and can handle efficiently either one of the above positions. Good references gladly furnished. Address No. 3362.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Long experience in steam plants and machine shops. Specially good on welding. References. Address No. 3363.

WANT position as office manager for cotton mills. Am experienced in manufacturing end, cotton buying and selling. Am competent to take over office end of either cotton or hosiery mill. Excellent references. Married, good worker. Address No. 3364.

WANT position as superintendent. Middle aged man and have worked in mill for over 30 years. Can handle either yarn or weaving plant. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3365.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a weave mill. Competent, reliable and experienced. My experience covers every phase of cotton mill business and I can get quality and quantity production. Now employed at good mill, but have good reason for making change. References. Address No. 3366.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding, or spinning or both. Have been an overseer for 32 years and superintendent for more than 15. Would like an opportunity to correspond with mill needing reliable and practical man. Address No. 3367.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or cloth room. Now employed as overseer cloth room. Age 43, married, have family, 30 years experience. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3368.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can handle any size job on Saco machinery. Experienced in both mill

work and machinery erecting. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3369.

WANT position as mill manager, superintendent or executive position in office. Experienced in executive work in both New England and Southern mills, trained for both mill and office work. Know cost systems, can handle help, am college graduate and feel competent to handle position as superintendent or manager. Address No. 3370.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large cloth room. Age 49, 27 years experience in weaving. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3371.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of weaving in large mill, but by experience and training am competent to handle job as superintendent. Good character, steady worker and can give fine references. Address No. 3372.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill. Am 45 years of age, married; 15 years as overseer in mills in South Carolina. Now employed, but can come on two weeks' notice. Good references. Address No. 3373.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Age 35, have been second hand and overseer for past 14 years. Practical experience on all classes of work. Sober and reliable and can give excellent references. Address No. 3374.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Long experience. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3375.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all classes of goods and can handle any sized weave room in competent manner. Good references. Address No. 3376.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3377.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or superintendent. Long experience in a number of good mills. Best of references. Address No. 3378.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Experienced more than 25 years as overseer and second hand. Am a hustler and can get production on either white or colored goods. Address No. 3379.

WANT position as superintendent. Now hold a similar position in one of the best mills in North Carolina, but want to make a change. References as to character and ability gladly furnished. Am high class man and would not consider a small job. Address No. 3380.

WANT position as superintendent. Can handle large or small mill in competent manner. Long experience in good mills, have made excellent reputation for quality and quantity production. Good references. Now employed. Address No. 3381.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have held similar position with some of largest mills in South Carolina. Competent to handle all kinds of engine, boiler and shop work, also A-1 mechanic. Have 20 years experience. Good references. Address No. 3382.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Good reasons for wishing to change. Now employed. Address No. 3383.

EXPERIENCED cotton stapler and grader desires connection with Carolina mill. Five years experience buying and selling Arkansas Delta cotton. Would be glad to buy in Arkansas for mills. Best of references in Carolinas or Arkansas. One year as government grader and stapler. Glad to call on interested parties. Address No. 3384.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both in North Carolina mill. If given opportunity, can convince you that I am the man you need. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3385.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Experienced carder, spinner, weaver, superintendent and manager; 4 years in erecting all kinds of machinery. Graduate of New Bedford Textile School; experience in starting several new mills. Experienced on carded and combed yarns, sheetings and colored goods. Best references. Address No. 3386.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years on plain and fancy work. Satisfactory references and can handle any size job. Address No. 3387.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class, efficient and experienced superintendent. Address No. 3388.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced in steam and electric work, snop and machine work of all kinds, expert on repairing and keeping power plant in first class condition. Good references. Address No. 3389.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Three years as overseer several years as second hand. Experienced, reliable, good habits, hard worker. Good references. Address No. 3390.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Hard working, reliable and experienced man of good habits and steady disposition. Now employed, good references. Address No. 3391.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding and spinning. My experience fits me for any of these position and I can give excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3392.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or good place as second hand carding. Invite correspondence with anyone needing good man whose past record shows ability and character. Address No. 3393.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Nine years as overseer on various grades of cloth. Now employed but can come on short notice. Married, with two children old enough to work. Good references. Address No. 3394.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Long experience in both steam and electric work and capable of handling large job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3395.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or warping, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Thoroughly experienced and capable in every way. Good character, settled habits, fine references. Address No. 3397.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spinning and winding; 25 years experience in spinning and winding. Now employed. Can handle any size job. First class references. Address No. 3398.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Seven years as overseer and second hand. Can give best of references, will not consider less than \$7 per day. Now employed, but can come on short notice. Address No. 3399.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or would take place as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed as superintendent of combed yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent for long term of years. With present company 10 years. Age 36. Good references. Address No. 3400.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience at some of the best mills in the South. Capable, steady man, good references. Address No. 3401.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have 18 years experience as overseer, now employed as carder, but wish to change. Fine references. Address No. 3402.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Experienced, competent and reliable. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3403.

WANT position as superintendent in North or South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama. High class mill man, of known reputation, who has always gotten good results. Long experience in every department of mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3404.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, 18 years as overseer, now employed but want larger place. Can weave any class of goods made in the South. Good references. Address No. 3405.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 28, 4 years as overseer. Hustler for production and good quality. Will get results as cheap as anyone. References. Address No. 3406.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or both. Reliable man of good habits who thoroughly understands carding and spinning. Glad to furnish references. Address No. 3407.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting, or carding and spinning. Accurate, reliable and painstaking. Good record of service. Long experience and good references. Address No. 3408.

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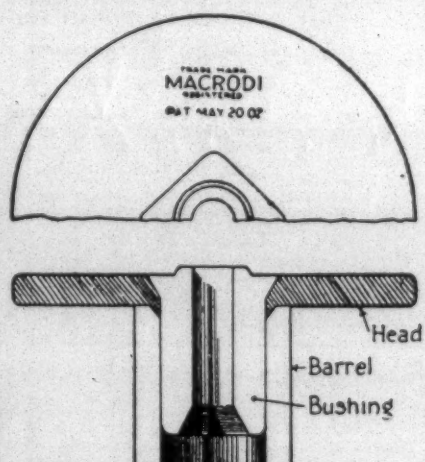
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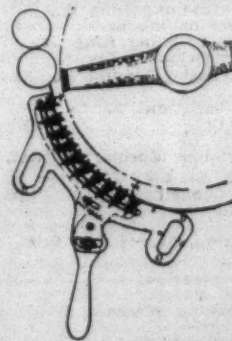
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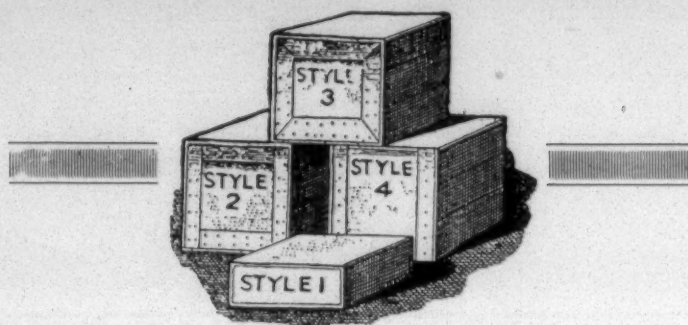
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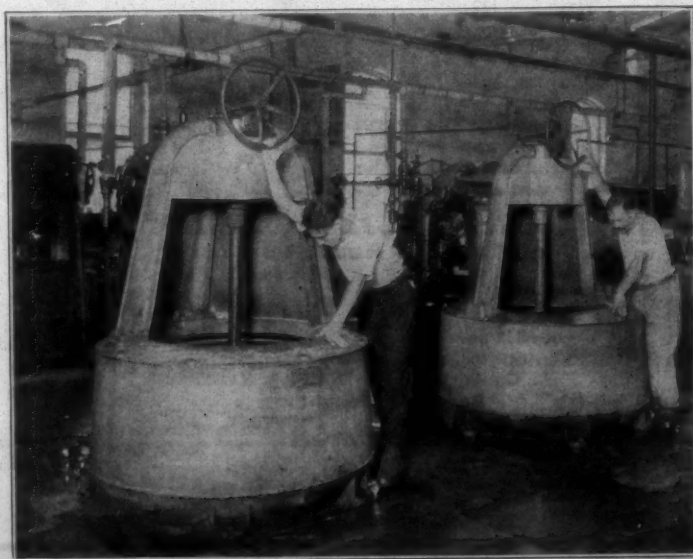
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